

## TENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

## NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark  
Office  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year)

23 May 2000 (23.05.00)

International application No.

PCT/NL99/00577

Applicant's or agent's file reference

P10942PC00

International filing date (day/month/year)

16 September 1999 (16.09.99)

Priority date (day/month/year)

16 September 1998 (16.09.98)

Applicant

VAN AMELSVOORT, Marco, Johannes, Christina

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:



in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

14 April 2000 (14.04.00)



in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election



was



was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO  
34, chemin des Colombettes  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Form PCT/IB/331 (July 1992)

Authorized officer

Olivia RANAIVOJAONA

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

NL9900577

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

## NOTIFICATION RELATING TO PRIORITY CLAIM

(PCT Rules 26bis.1 and 26bis.2 and  
Administrative Instructions, Sections 402 and 409)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

OTTEVANGERS, S., U.  
Vereenigde Octrooibureaux  
Nieuwe Parklaan 97  
NL-2587 BN The Hague  
PAYS-BAS

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 15 February 2000 (15.02.00)	<b>IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION</b>
Applicant's or agent's file reference P10942PC00	
International application No. PCT/NL99/00577	International filing date (day/month/year) 16 September 1999 (16.09.99)
Applicant VAN AMELSVOORT, Marco, Johannes, Christina	

The applicant is hereby notified of the following in respect of the priority claim(s) made in the international application.

1. ☒ **Correction of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: 14 October 1999 (14.10.99), the following priority claim has been corrected to read as follows:  
NL 13 September 1999 (13.09.99) 1013031  
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.  
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
2. ☐ **Addition of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: , the following priority claim has been added:  
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.  
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
3. ☐ As a result of the correction and/or addition of (a) priority claim(s) under items 1 and/or 2, the (earliest) priority date is:
4. ☐ **Priority claim considered not to have been made.**  
☐ The applicant failed to respond to the Invitation under Rule 26bis.2(a) (Form PCT/IB/316) within the prescribed time limit.  
☐ The applicant's notice was received after the expiration of the prescribed time limit under Rule 26bis.1(a).  
☐ The applicant's notice failed to correct the priority claim so as to comply with the requirements of Rule 4.10.  
The applicant may, before the technical preparations for international publication have been completed and subject to the payment of a fee, request the International Bureau to publish, together with the international application, information concerning the priority claim. See Rule 26bis.2(c) and the PCT Applicant's Guide, Volume I, Annex B2(II).
5. ☒ In case where multiple priorities have been claimed, the above item(s) relate to the following priority claim(s):  
NL 13 September 1999 (13.09.99) 1013031
6. A copy of this notification has been sent to the receiving Office and  
☐ to the International Searching Authority (where the international search report has not yet been issued).  
☒ the designated Offices (which have already been notified of the receipt of the record copy).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer  Aino Metcalfe
Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING  
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and  
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

OTTEVANGERS, S., U.  
Vereenigde  
Nieuwe Parklaan 97  
NL-2587 BN The Hague  
PAYS-BAS

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 01 May 2000 (01.05.00)	<b>IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION</b>  International filing date (day/month/year) 16 September 1999 (16.09.99)
Applicant's or agent's file reference P10942PC00	
International application No. PCT/NL99/00577	

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:	
<input type="checkbox"/> the applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> the inventor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the agent	<input type="checkbox"/> the common representative
Name and Address OTTEVANGERS, S., U. Vereenigde Octrooibureaux Nieuwe Parklaan 97 NL-2587 BN The Hague Netherlands	State of Nationality
	State of Residence
	Telephone No. 070-4166711
	Facsimile No. 070-4166799
2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:	
<input type="checkbox"/> the person	<input type="checkbox"/> the name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the address	<input type="checkbox"/> the nationality
<input type="checkbox"/> the residence	
Name and Address OTTEVANGERS, S., U. Vereenigde Nieuwe Parklaan 97 NL-2587 BN The Hague Netherlands	State of Nationality
	State of Residence
	Telephone No. 070-4166711
	Facsimile No. 070-4166799
3. Further observations, if necessary:	
4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:	
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<input type="checkbox"/> the International Searching Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> the elected Offices concerned
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## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

## NOTIFICATION RELATING TO PRIORITY CLAIM

(PCT Rules 26bis.1 and 26bis.2 and  
Administrative Instructions, Sections 402 and 409)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

OTTEVANGERS, S., U.  
Vereenigde Octrooibureaux  
Nieuwe Parklaan 97  
NL-2587 BN The Hague  
PAYS-BAS

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 15 February 2000 (15.02.00)	
Applicant's or agent's file reference P10942PC00	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
International application No. PCT/NL99/00577	International filing date (day/month/year) 16 September 1999 (16.09.99)
Applicant VAN AMELSVOORT, Marco, Johannes, Christina	

The applicant is hereby notified of the following in respect of the priority claim(s) made in the international application.

1. ☒ **Correction of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: 14 October 1999 (14.10.99), the following priority claim has been corrected to read as follows:  
NL 13 September 1999 (13.09.99) 1013031  
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.  
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
2. ☐ **Addition of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: , the following priority claim has been added:  
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.  
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
3. ☐ As a result of the correction and/or addition of (a) priority claim(s) under items 1 and/or 2, the (earliest) priority date is:
4. ☐ **Priority claim considered not to have been made.**  
☐ The applicant failed to respond to the Invitation under Rule 26bis.2(a) (Form PCT/IB/316) within the prescribed time limit.  
☐ The applicant's notice was received after the expiration of the prescribed time limit under Rule 26bis.1(a).  
☐ The applicant's notice failed to correct the priority claim so as to comply with the requirements of Rule 4.10.  
The applicant may, before the technical preparations for international publication have been completed and subject to the payment of a fee, request the International Bureau to publish, together with the international application, information concerning the priority claim. See Rule 26bis.2(c) and the PCT Applicant's Guide, Volume I, Annex B2(II).
5. ☒ In case where multiple priorities have been claimed, the above item(s) relate to the following priority claim(s):  
NL 13 September 1999 (13.09.99) 1013031
6. A copy of this notification has been sent to the receiving Office and  
☐ to the International Searching Authority (where the international search report has not yet been issued).  
☒ the designated Offices (which have already been notified of the receipt of the record copy).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer Aino Metcalfe
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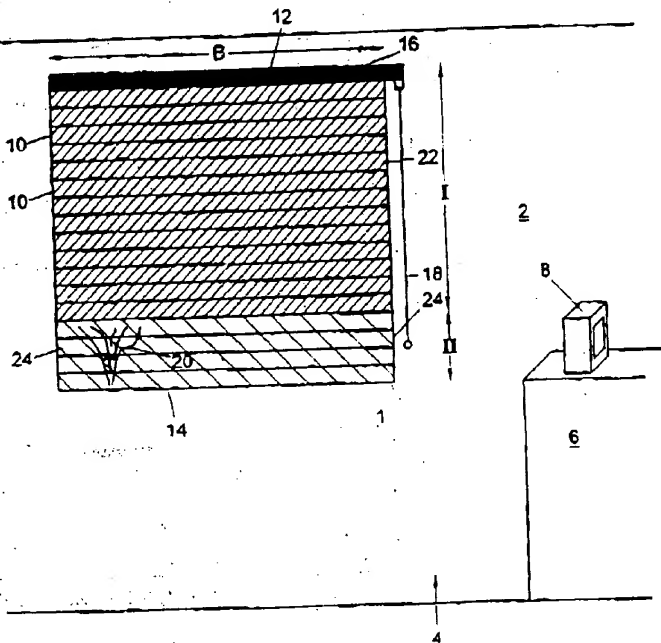
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(54) Title: WINDOW BLIND FOR DECORATION AND SUN PROTECTION

## (57) Abstract

The invention relates to a window decoration/sun protection such as a horizontal slatted blind, a vertical slatted blind, a roller blind, and a pleated blind. When brought into a condition ready for use, the window decoration comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration. When brought into the condition ready for use, the window decoration further comprises a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration. The first face transmits at least substantially no light. The second face subdues the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face, the first face being located above the second face.



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WINDOW BLIND FOR DECORATION AND SUN PROTECTION

532 Rec'd PCT/PTO 16 MAR 2001

The invention relates to a window decoration/sun protection in the form of a horizontal or vertical slatted blind.

5 The invention also relates to a window decoration/sun protection in the form of a pleated blind, comprising an upper box and a lower beam, while between the upper box and the lower beam, in the condition ready for use, there is exclusively located a sheet-shaped material pleated in one piece.

10 The invention also relates to a window decoration/sun protection in the form of a single-layer roller blind capable of being wound up at its upper side.

Accordingly, such window decorations are frequently applied in offices where computers are used. The screens of  
15 the computers prove to be properly readable only when the incident light from outside is sufficiently subdued. As it turns out, the window decorations know per se can subdue the light sufficiently for rendering a screen positioned at a workplace properly readable. However, a drawback of the known  
20 window decorations is that the use of these decorations is experienced as unpleasant. Tests have shown that persons present in a space in which the windows are provided with the known window decorations will, after a passage of time, start to feel unwell, which may lead to mental and physical  
25 strains.

The object of the invention is to provide a solution to the above-outlined problem. To this end, the window decorations according to the invention are each characterized in that the window decoration, when brought into a condition  
30 ready for use, comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration and that the window decoration, when brought into the condition ready for use, comprises a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window  
35 decoration, the first face transmitting at least

substantially no light (non-transparent or semi-transparent),  
the second face subduing the incident light such that a  
person present at his workplace in an inner space provided  
with the window decoration can still look outside through the  
5 second face, the first face being located above the second  
face.

As a person can still look outside to a certain extent  
through the second face and distinguish at least some  
contours of the outside world, he proves not to feel  
10 oppressed any longer. Also when a person stays for a longer  
period in a space provided with a window decoration according  
to the invention, it turns out that the above-mentioned  
physical and mental strains do not occur any longer.

Also, the screens still prove to be properly readable,  
15 in spite of the transmission of a certain amount of light  
through the second face. However, this is compensated for by  
the fact that the first face transmits at least substantially  
no light, so that the total light transmission of the window  
decoration is sufficiently low to enable reading the screens  
20 properly.

Preferably, it applies that the second face extends at  
least substantially over the full width of the window  
decoration. This last will be the case in particular when the  
window decoration itself is approximately as wide as a window  
25 or door in front of which the window decoration is located.

Further, it applies in particular that the first and  
second faces adjoin each other.

Also, it will generally apply that the second face  
extends down to a lower side of the window decoration.  
30 However, this is not required. Also, it generally applies  
that the first face extends up to the upper side of the  
window decoration. However, this is not required either,  
because at the upper side of the window decoration, there may  
further be present a face whose properties deviate from those  
35 of the first face.

In particular, it applies that the first and second faces each have a rectangular shape. (May be horizontal or vertical).

The invention may be applied to horizontal slatted blinds, vertical slatted blinds, roller blinds, pleated blinds, folding curtains, panel curtains, lace curtains, and the like, as will hereinafter be further explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. In these drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of a horizontal slatted blind and a pleated blind according to the invention when this blind is fitted at a window of an inner space in which a workplace is located;

Fig. 2a is a side elevation of the slatted blind of Fig. 1;

Fig. 2b is a side elevation of the pleated blind of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows a first embodiment for a roller blind according to the invention;

Fig. 4 shows a first embodiment of a vertical slatted blind according to the invention;

Fig. 5 shows a second embodiment of a vertical slatted blind according to the invention;

Fig. 6 shows a second embodiment of a roller blind according to the invention; and

Fig. 7 shows a second embodiment of a horizontal slatted blind and a pleated blind according to the invention.

In Fig. 1, reference numeral 1 designates a window decoration/sun protection in the form of a horizontal slatted blind according to the invention. The slatted blind 1 is mounted on a wall 2 of an inner space 4 containing a workplace 6 with a picture screen 8.

In this example, the horizontal slatted blind is in use, i.e. the horizontal slatted blind is in its expanded condition. Fig. 2a is a side elevation of the slatted blind.

The slatted blind comprises horizontal slats 10, attached in a manner known per se to a horizontal upper box,



known per se. Located in the upper box 12 is a mechanism for hoisting and folding-in the window decoration by means of a hoist cord 18. A number of these slats 10.1 of a first type form a face whose width is indicated by an arrow B in the drawing and whose height is indicated by an arrow I in the drawing. Further, a number of slats 10.2 of a second type form a second face whose width is again indicated by the arrow B in the drawing and whose height is indicated by an arrow II in the drawing.

10 In this example, the slats 10.1 of the first type are designed so as to transmit at least substantially no light. Further, the slats 10.2 of the second type are of such design that they transmit incident light from outside in subdued form. For this purpose, the slats 10.2 of the second type are  
15 perforated in a manner known per se and each comprise a large number of small apertures.

As a result, in the apparatus according to Fig. 1, the window decoration, when brought into a condition ready for use, comprises a first face (B, I) extending in horizontal  
20 direction over at least substantially the full width and in this example even over the entire width of the window decoration, and the window decoration in this condition comprises a second face (B, II) extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face  
25 transmitting at least substantially no light, the second face subduing the incident light such that the person present in an inner space at his workplace can still look outside through the second face, the first face being located above the second face.

30 In this example, it also applies that the second face (B, II) extends over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration and in this example even over the entire width. Further, in this case, it applies that the first and the second face adjoin each other. Moreover, the  
35 second face extends down to the lower side 14 of the window decoration. In turn, the first face extends up to an upper

side 16 of the window decoration. In this example, it also applies that the first face (B, I) is higher than the second face (B, II).

The slats 10.1 of the first type can, for instance, be of aluminum, plastic or wooden design. It also applies that the slats of the second type 10.2 may be constructed of the same materials. It is also possible that the slats of the second type 10.2 are manufactured from transparent plastic, in which case perforation is not necessary.

In the situation as shown in Fig. 1, a person who is present at the workplace 6 and wishes to read the screen 8, will be able to do so in a proper manner. Due to a combination of the first face, transmitting no light, with the second face which does actually transmit a portion of the light from outside, the total amount of incident light is sufficiently subdued to provide that the screen 8 remains properly readable. At the same time, a person present at the workplace 6 is still able to look outside through the second face (B, II) and distinguish at least some contours of the outside world. In this example, a number of trees 20 are vaguely visible.

If the window decoration is designed as a pleated blind, comprising a sheet-shaped material pleated in one piece, its appearance will be comparable to Fig. 1. This window decoration comprises an upper box 12 and a lower beam 21, while between the upper box 12 and the lower beam 21, in the (expanded) condition ready for use, there is exclusively located a sheet-shaped material pleated in one piece. However, this material, pleated in one piece, may be built up from different sheets of material. The first face is then formed by a pleated, sheet-shaped material 22 which transmits at least substantially no light (non-transparent or semi-transparent; see Fig. 2b). The second face is formed by a pleated, sheet-shaped material 24 which transmits incident light at least partially. The sheet-shaped first material 22 may, for instance, consist of a cloth having a coating of

aluminum applied thereto by vaporization. The same holds for the second pleated sheet-shaped material 24, in which, however, a perforation has moreover been provided in the sheet-shaped material, so that a person present at the workplace can still look outside to some extent. The second pleated sheet-shaped material may also consist of a transparent cloth. The first and second sheet-shaped materials are directly interconnected and constitute the sheet-shaped material pleated in one piece, in other words: without intermediate beam between the first and second sheet-shaped materials 22, 24 and the like. The connection may consist of a layer of adhesive 25.

Fig. 3 shows a second possible embodiment of a window decoration according to the invention. Here, corresponding parts have been provided with the same reference numerals.

In the window decoration according to Fig. 3, the window decoration is designed as a single-layer roller blind of the type which can be wound up on a roll 12 at the upper side 16. In this window decoration, the first face (B, I) is formed by a cloth 26 of the roller blind, which cloth 26 transmits at least substantially no light. The second face (B, II) of the roller blind is formed by a second cloth 28 of the roller blind, which second cloth transmits incident light partially. The first cloth can again consist, for instance, of textile with a plasticized rear side. It may also consist of entirely plasticized cloth and textile having an aluminum coating applied thereto by vaporization.

The second cloth 28 may, for instance, consist of gauze, dark-colored transparent plastic, transparent cloth, textile having an aluminum coating that has been perforated, etc. The first and second cloths can again be attached to each other by means of adhesive 25 and together form a single layer which can be wound onto the roll 12 for opening the roller blind.

Fig. 4 shows a fourth variant of the window decoration according to the invention. Parts corresponding to those of

the preceding Figures have been provided with the same reference numerals. In the window decoration according to Fig. 4, it applies that it is designed as a vertical slatted blind. The first face (B, I) and the second face (B, II) are each formed by the same vertical slats 30.

Further, it applies to each of these slats that they transmit at least substantially no light for a first portion 32 of the slats located in the first face (B, I) and that these slats comprise a second portion 34 which partially transmits the light, said second portion forming part of the second face (B, II). The above can for instance be realized by manufacturing the slats 30 from aluminum and/or plastic (PVC), while only the lower sides of the slats, i.e. the portion 34 of each of the slats, is perforated. Other variants are slats which are each manufactured from colored, transparent plastic which partially transmits incident light, while it moreover applies that the first portion 32 of each of the slats is provided with a coating that transmits at least substantially no light. Accordingly, the effect is again that the first face (B, I) extends in horizontal direction over the full width of the window decoration and transmits at least substantially no light, and that the second face (B, II) likewise extends in horizontal direction, in this case even over the entire width of the window decoration, the second face subduing the incident light in such a manner that the person present at his workplace in the inner space can still look outside through the second face, the first face being located above the second face.

Fig. 5 shows a window decoration which at least substantially corresponds to the window decoration of Fig. 4. In this case, however, the slats are of longer design, to form a third face (B, III). This third face (B, III) can, for instance, have the same properties as the second face (B, II). Each slat 30 then comprises a third portion 34 having the same properties as the portion 32 of the relevant slat. However, it is also possible that the third face (B, III) has

the same properties as the first face (B, I). Each slat 30 then comprises a third portion 36 having the same properties as the portion 22 of the relevant slat. The face (B, III) can, for instance, be located below the window sill and need not be especially partially light-transmitting for creating the possibility of looking outside therethrough. Also if the window extended down to the floor 40, the third face (B, III) may be designed for transmitting no light. Indeed, a person present at his workplace can always look outside to some extent via the second face (B, II). Of course, the third face (B, III) may also have properties regarding light transmission that differ from those of the first and second faces (B, I) and (B, II).

Fig. 6 shows the roller blind according to Fig. 3, with the understanding that it is likewise enlarged by a face (B, III) having the same properties as discussed in relation to Fig. 5. Hence, the face (B, III) may be manufactured from the same cloth as the cloth from which the face (B, II) is manufactured. It is also possible that the face (B, III) is manufactured from the same cloth as the cloth of the face (B, I). Where they adjoin each other, the different cloths used can readily be glued together. Such variants are each understood to fall within the framework of the invention.

Also to the window decoration according to Fig. 1 (relating both to a horizontal blind and to a pleated blind), it applies that it may further be provided with a third face (B, III), see Fig. 7. In the case where a horizontal blind is concerned, the horizontal slats located in the face (B, III) may be identical to the horizontal slats located in the face B, II or to the horizontal slats located in the face B, I. Such variants also fall within the framework of the invention. When the apparatus according to Fig. 7 forms a pleated blind, the material from which the pleated blind is formed in the face (B, III) may correspond to the material of the pleated blind in the face (B, II) or in the face (B, I).

or be of further deviating material. Such variants fall within the framework of the invention as well.

In the foregoing, the first face and the first face are each of rectangular design. However, it is also conceivable that, for instance, the second face has a shape differing from the rectangle. It is also possible that the vertical slatted blind (Figs. 4, 5) is on one or either side enlarged with additional slats which are entirely or partially transparent and/or non-transparent. The slats may, for instance, be suspended beyond a window in front of a wall and, for instance, exclusively have a decorative function. It is also possible that two or more vertical slatted blinds according to the invention are fitted on one horizontal rail or box 12, for instance for suspending in front of two or more windows. Before an interspace between the windows, additional slats may then be suspended from the horizontal rail or box 12. These additional slats may again be entirely or partially transparent and/or non-transparent and form again additional window decorations.

In the embodiments outlined hereinabove, the first face (B, I) extends at least substantially over the full width of the window decoration.

Of course, the horizontal blinds (Figs. 1, 2a, 7), pleated blinds (Figs. 1, 2b) or roller blind (Fig. 6) may also be one-sidedly or two-sidedly widened utilizing additionally longer slats or additionally wider, sheet-shaped material. The widened parts may then have properties similar to or different from those of the material of the faces (B, I), (B, II) or (B, III) and constitute additional window decorations. Such variants are each understood to fall within the framework of the invention.

Claims

1. A window decoration/sun protection in the form of a horizontal or vertical slatted blind, characterized in that the window decoration, when brought into a condition ready for use, comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration and that the window decoration, when brought into the condition ready for use, comprises a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face transmitting at least substantially no light, the second face subduing the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face, the first face being located above the second face.
2. A window decoration/sun protection in the form of a pleated blind, comprising an upper box and a lower beam, while between the upper box and the lower beam, in the condition ready for use, there is exclusively located a sheet-shaped material pleated in one piece, characterized in that the window decoration, when brought into the condition ready for use, comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration and that the window decoration, when brought into the condition ready for use, comprises a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face transmitting at least substantially no light, the second face subduing the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face, the first face being located above the second face, the first and the second face being located between the upper box and the lower beam.

3. A window decoration/sun protection in the form of a single-layer roller blind which can be wound up at its upper side, characterized in that the window decoration, when brought into a condition ready for use, comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration and that the window decoration, when brought into the condition ready for use, comprises a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face transmitting at least substantially no light, the second face subduing the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face, the first face being located above the second face.
4. A window decoration according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the second face extends over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration.
5. A window decoration according to any one of claims 1-4, characterized in that the first and the second face adjoin each other.
6. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the second face extends down to a lower side of the window decoration.
7. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first face extends up to an upper side of the window decoration.
8. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first and the second face each have a rectangular shape.
9. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first face is formed by horizontal slats of a first type of non-light-transmitting design, and that the second face is formed by horizontal slats of a second type of light-transmitting design.



10. A window decoration according to claim 9, characterized in that the slats of the second type are perforated.
11. A window decoration according to claim 9 or 10, characterized in that the slats of the first type are of non-perforated design.
12. A window decoration according to any one of preceding claims 1-8, characterized in that the first and the second face are formed by vertical slats, while to each of said slats it applies that it transmits at least substantially no light for a first portion of the relevant slat, said first portion forming part of the first face, and partially transmits light for a second portion of the relevant slat, said second portion forming part of the second face.
13. A window decoration according to claim 12, characterized in that said second portion is of perforated design.
14. A window decoration according to claim 12 or 13, characterized in that said first portion is of non-perforated design.
15. A window decoration according to claim 3 and optionally one of claims 4-8, characterized in that the first face is formed by a first cloth of the roller blind, said first cloth transmitting at least substantially no light, and that the second face is formed by a second cloth of the roller blind, said second cloth transmitting incident light partially.
16. A window decoration according to claim 15, characterized in that the cloth of the second face consists of gauze.
17. A window decoration according to claim 2 and any one of claims 4-8, characterized in that the first face is formed by pleated, sheet-shaped material such as cloth having a coating which transmits at least substantially no light, and that the second face is formed by pleated, sheet-shaped material such as cloth having a coating which transmits light at least partially.
18. A window decoration according to claim 17, characterized in that the sheet-shaped material of the second face is perforated.

19. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first face is higher than the second face.

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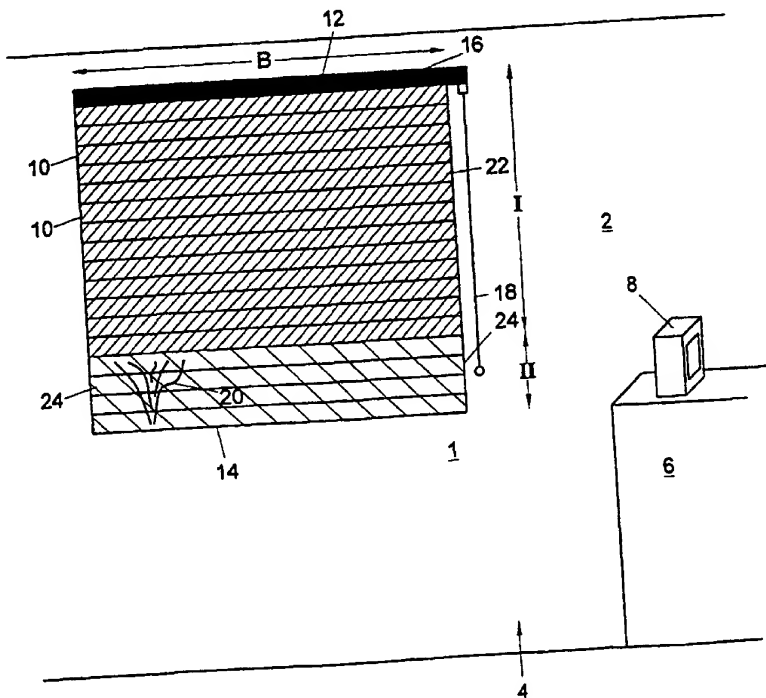
With international search report.

In English translation (filed in Dutch).

(54) Title: WINDOW BLIND FOR DECORATION AND SUN PROTECTION

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a window decoration/sun protection such as a horizontal slatted blind, a vertical slatted blind, a roller blind, and a pleated blind. When brought into a condition ready for use, the window decoration comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration. When brought into the condition ready for use, the window decoration further comprises a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration. The first face transmits at least substantially no light. The second face subdues the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face, the first face being located above the second face.



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International Application No  
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## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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X	DE 296 11 374 U (WAREMA RENKHOFF GMBH & CO KG) 5 September 1996 (1996-09-05) page 2, last paragraph -page 3, paragraph 2; figure 1	1,3-8, 15,16,19
X	US 5 121 783 A (NILSSON ROLAND) 16 June 1992 (1992-06-16) column 4, line 6 - line 15; figure 1	1,4-8
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US 5121783	A	16-06-1992	NONE	
DE 9411372	U	03-11-1994	NONE	

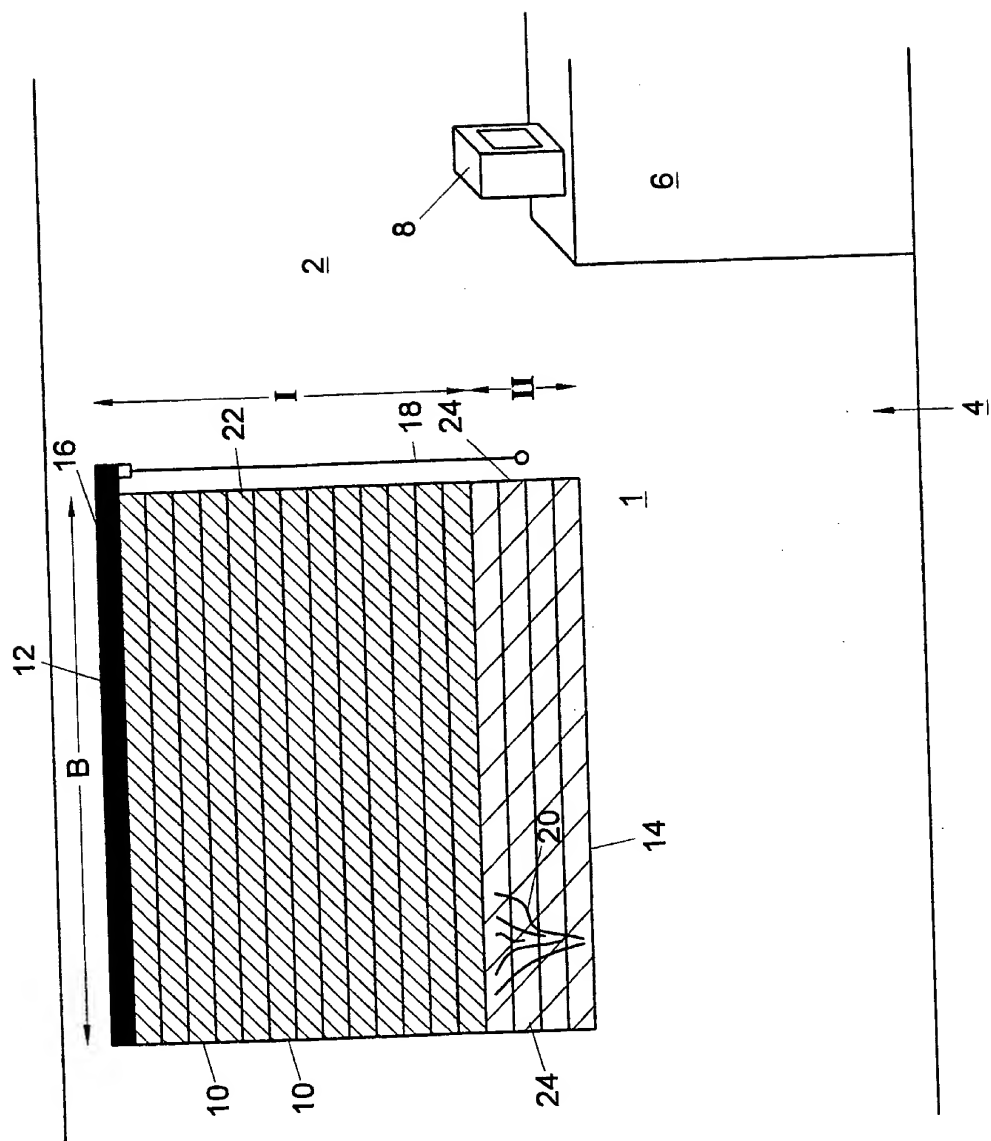


Fig. 1

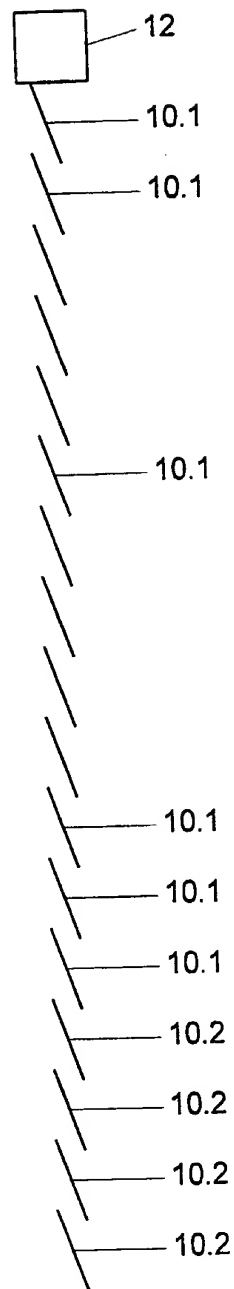


Fig. 2A

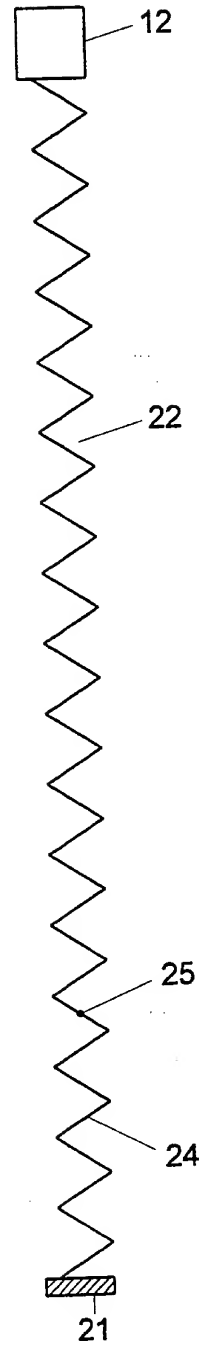
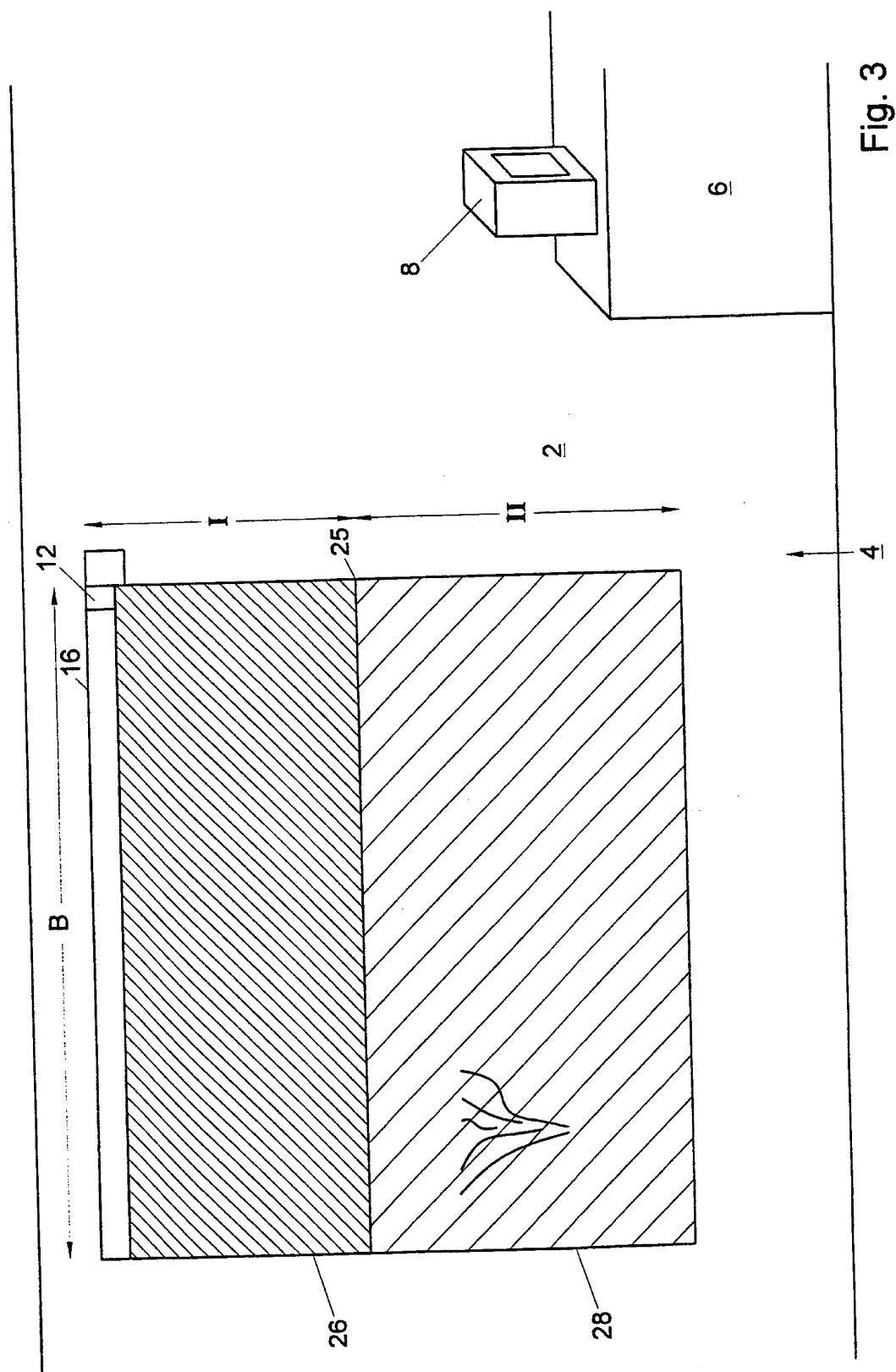


Fig. 2B





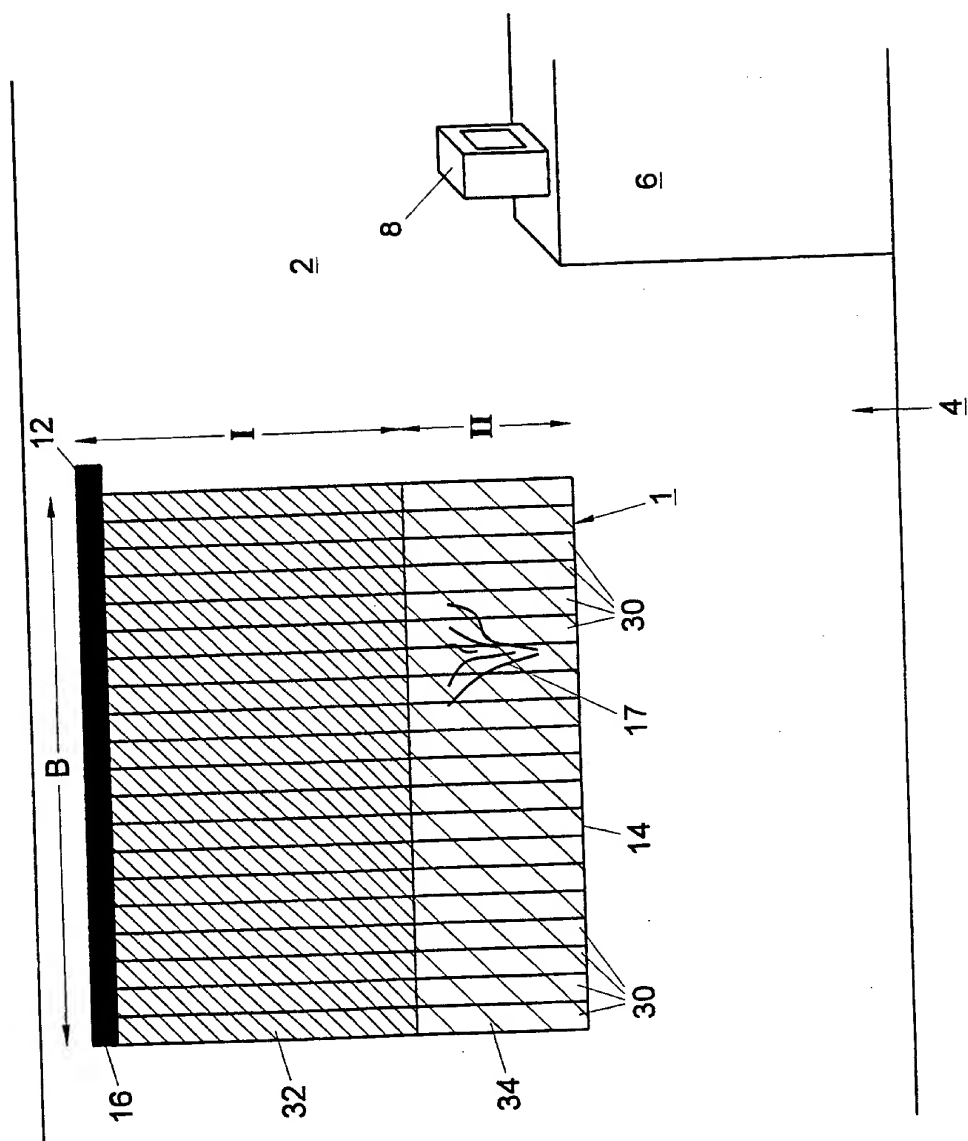


Fig. 4

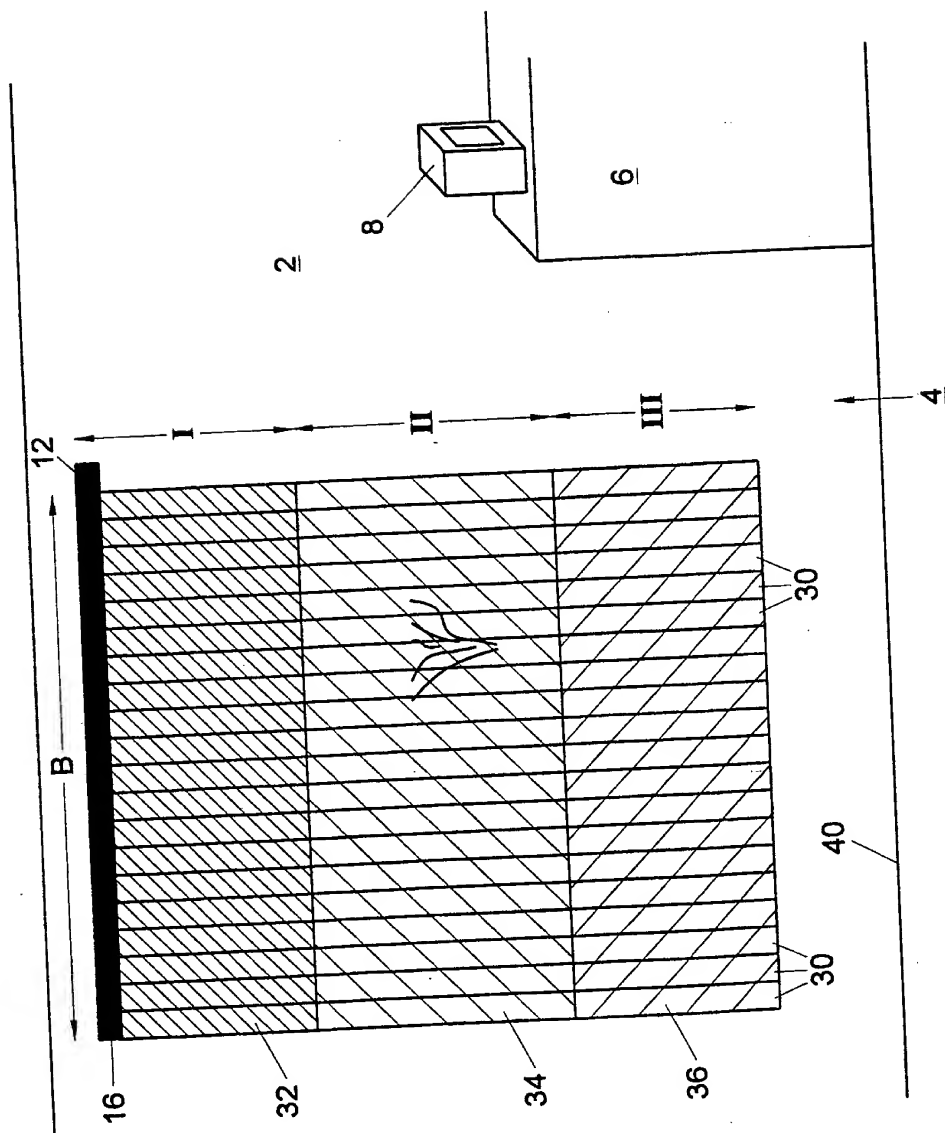


Fig. 5

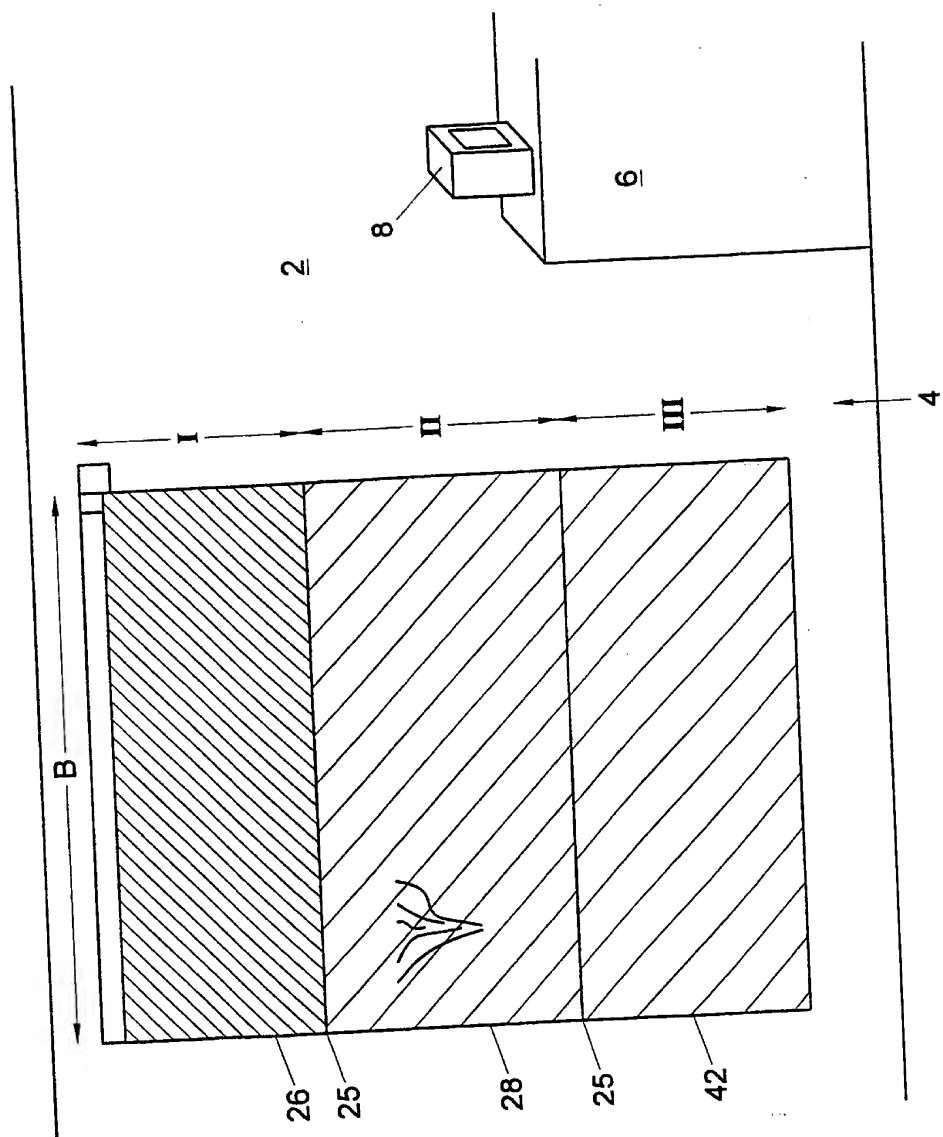


Fig. 6

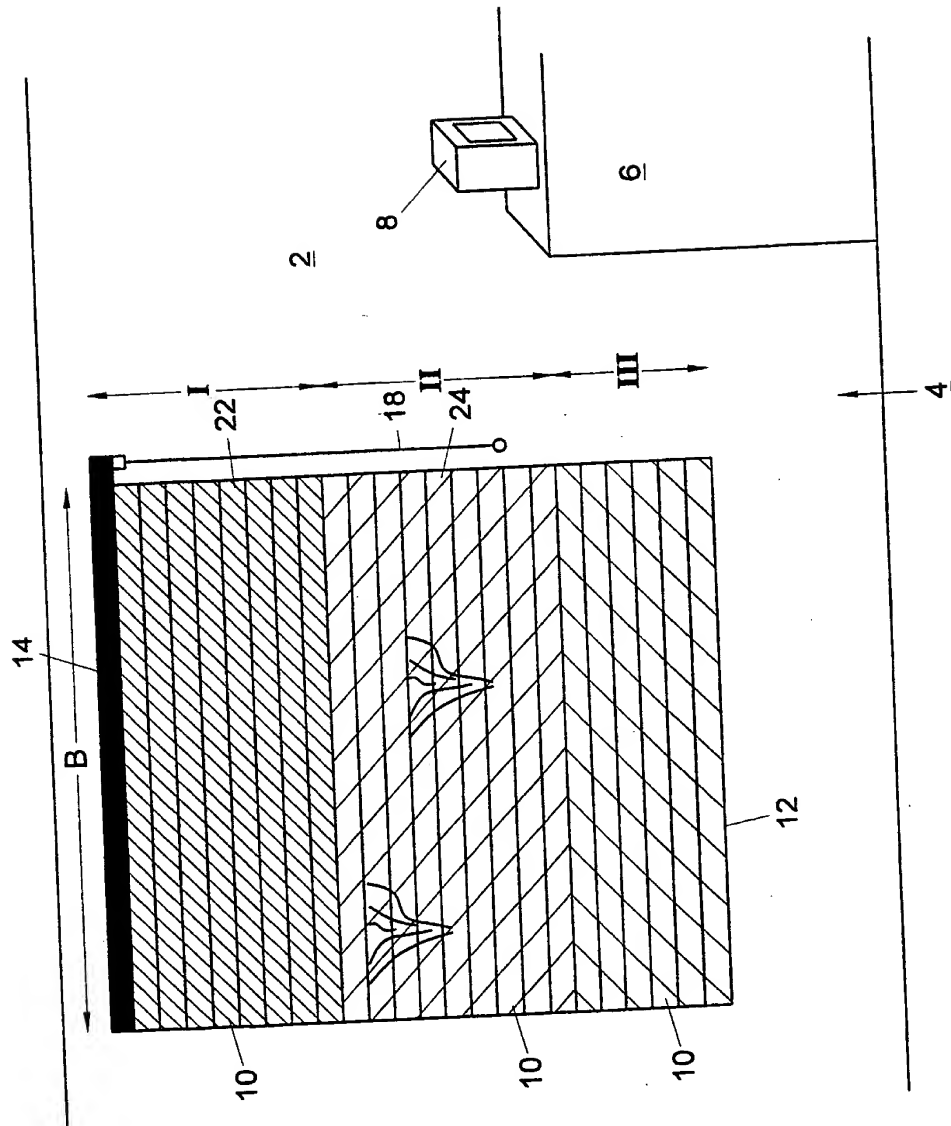


Fig. 7

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☒ This person is also inventor.

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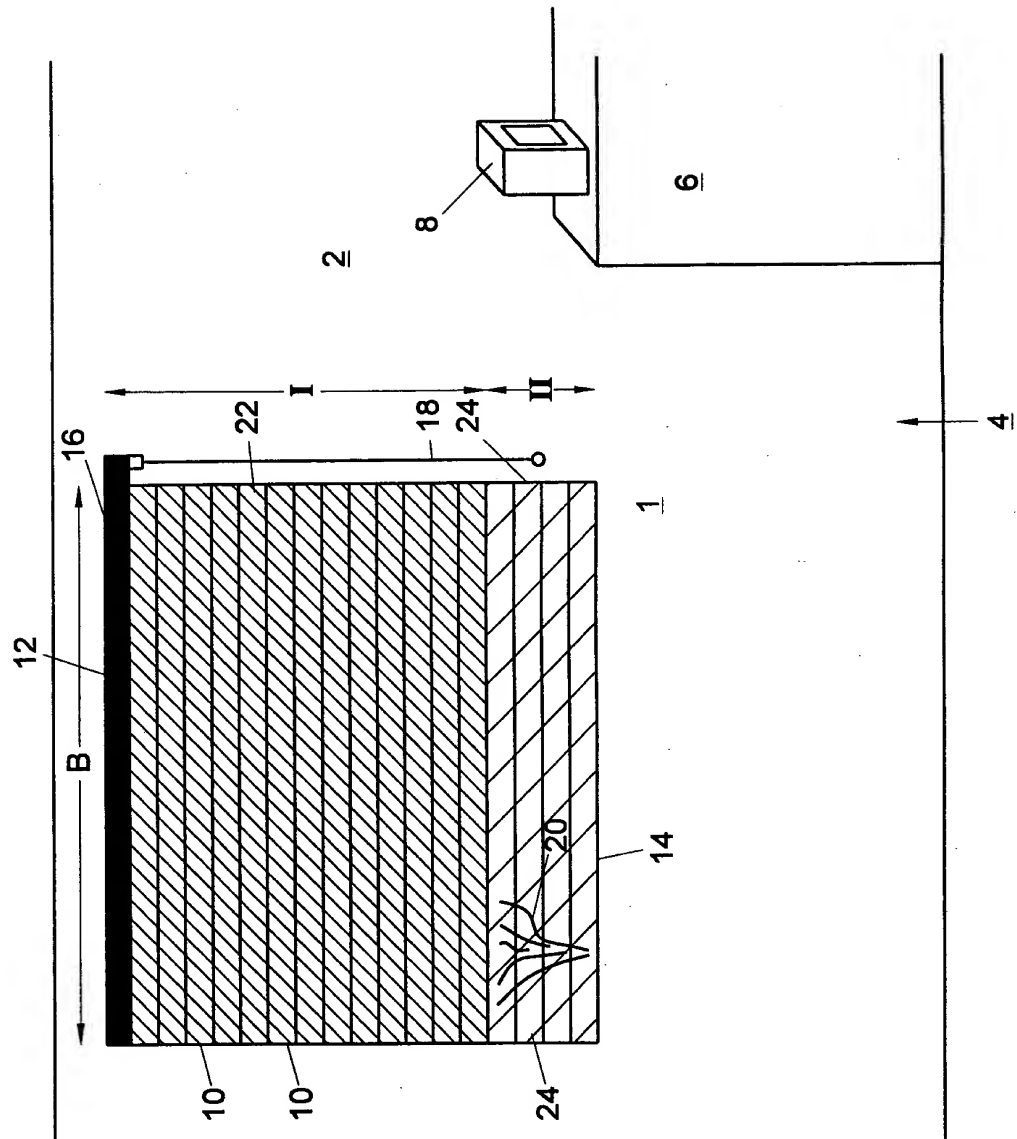
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**Fig. 1**

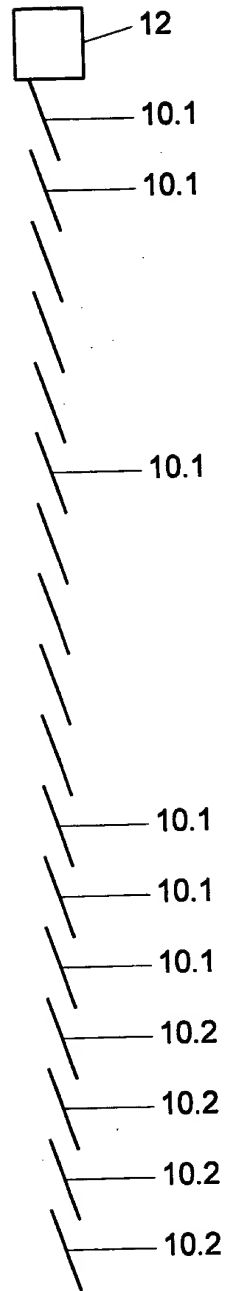


Fig. 2A

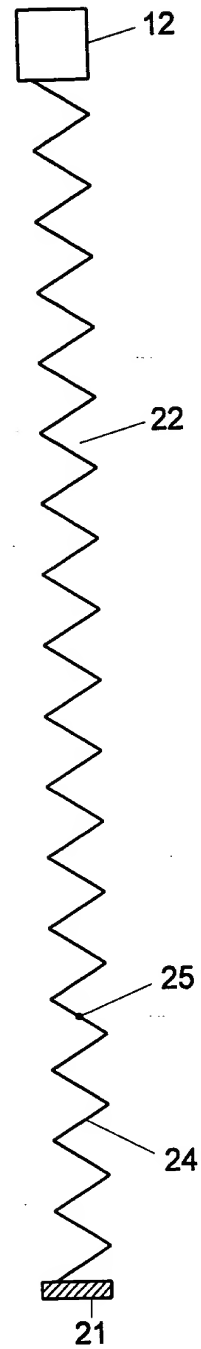


Fig. 2B

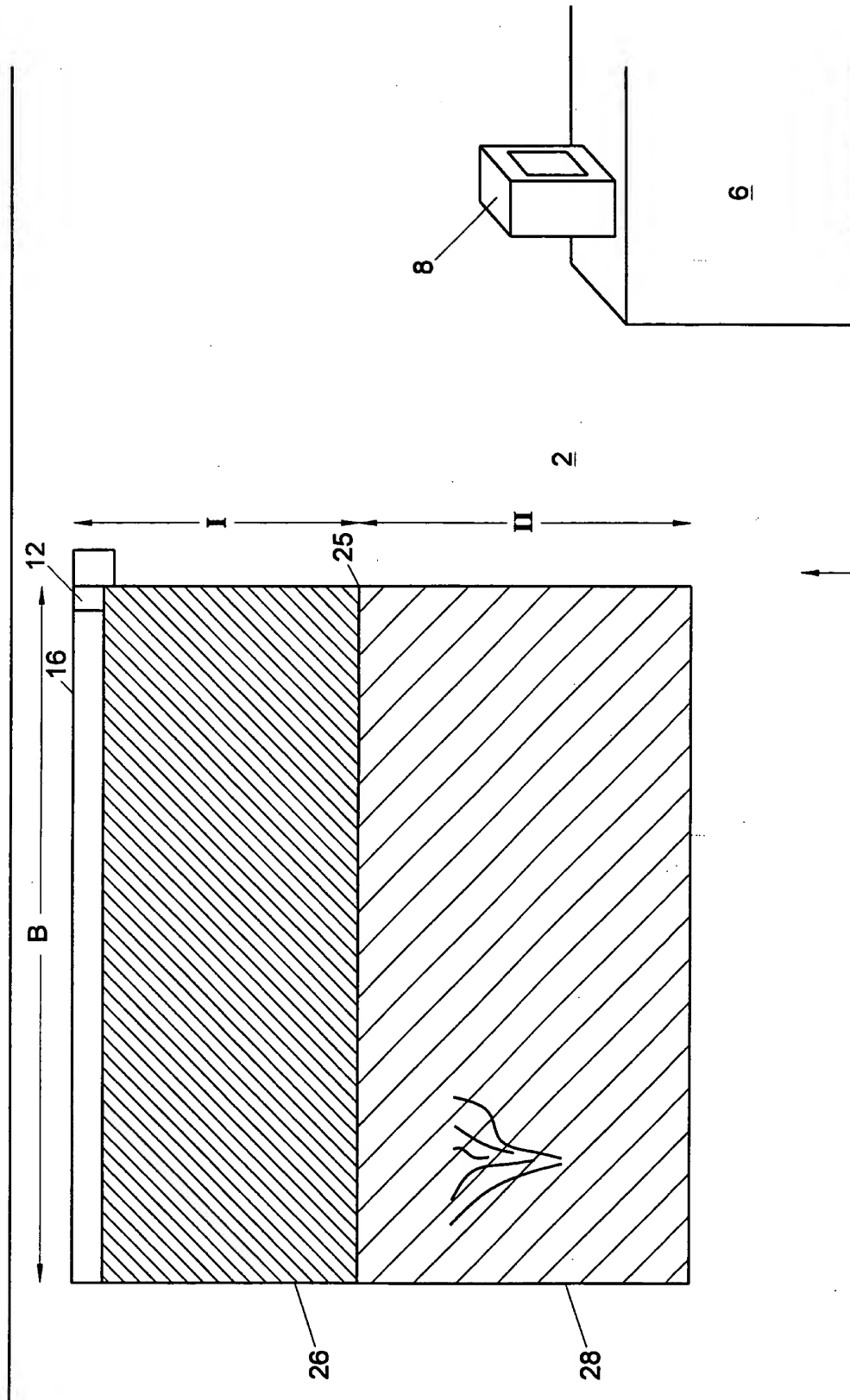


Fig. 3

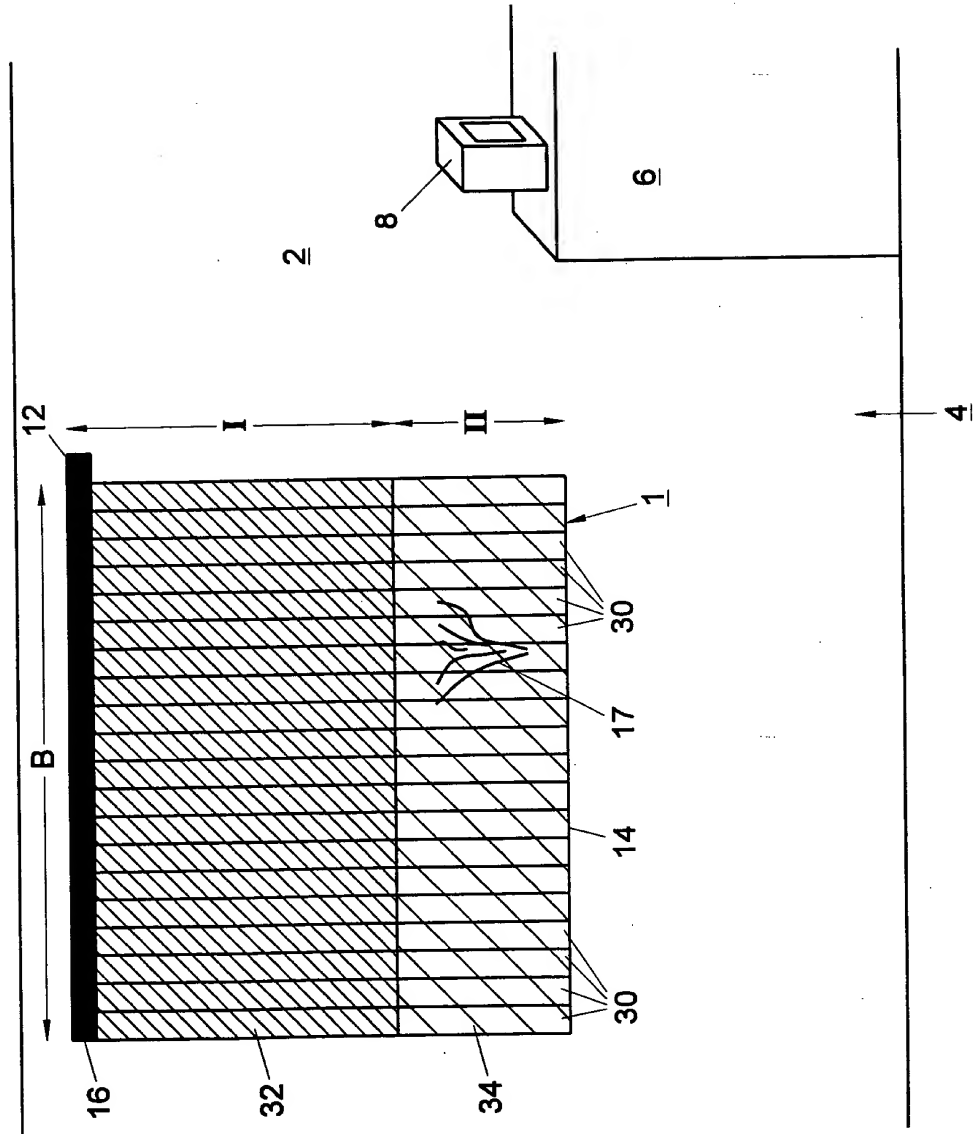


Fig. 4

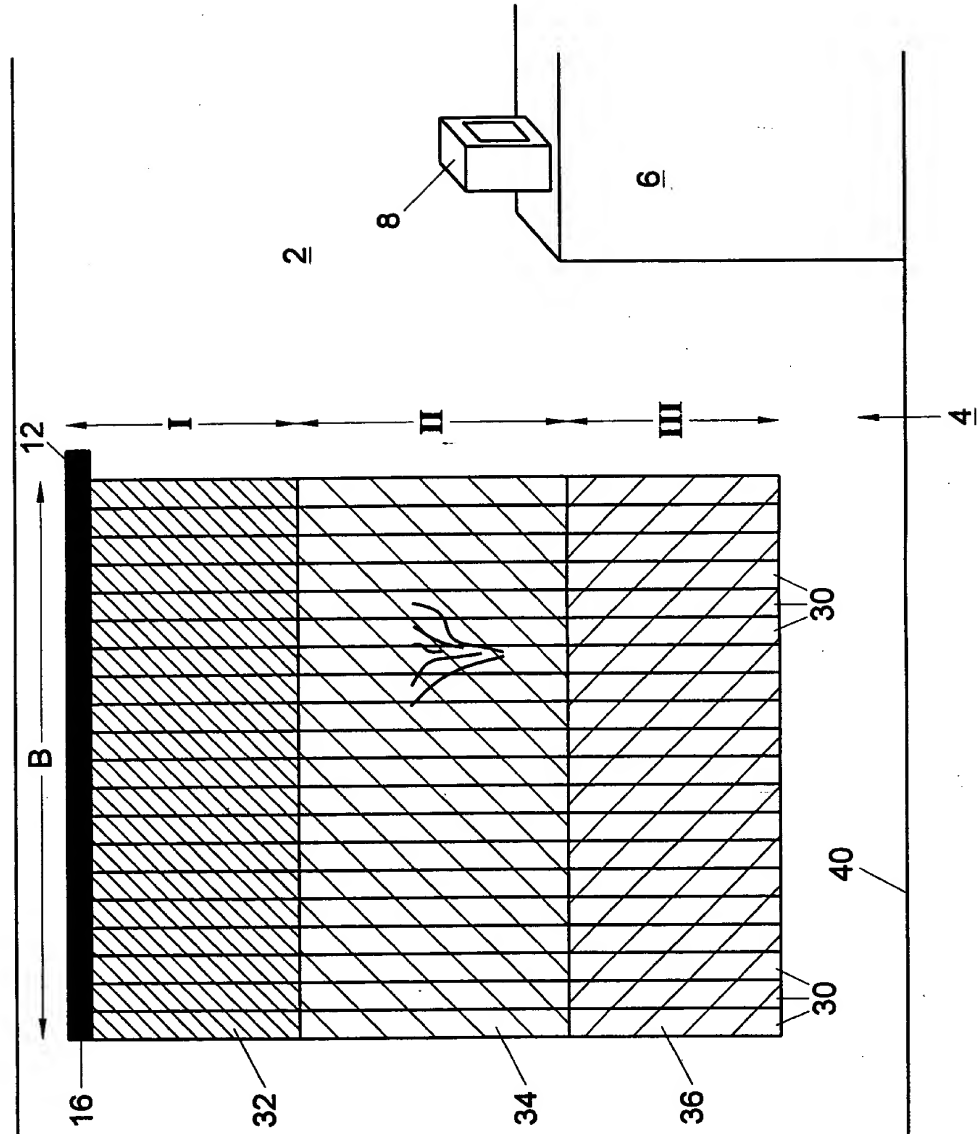


Fig. 5

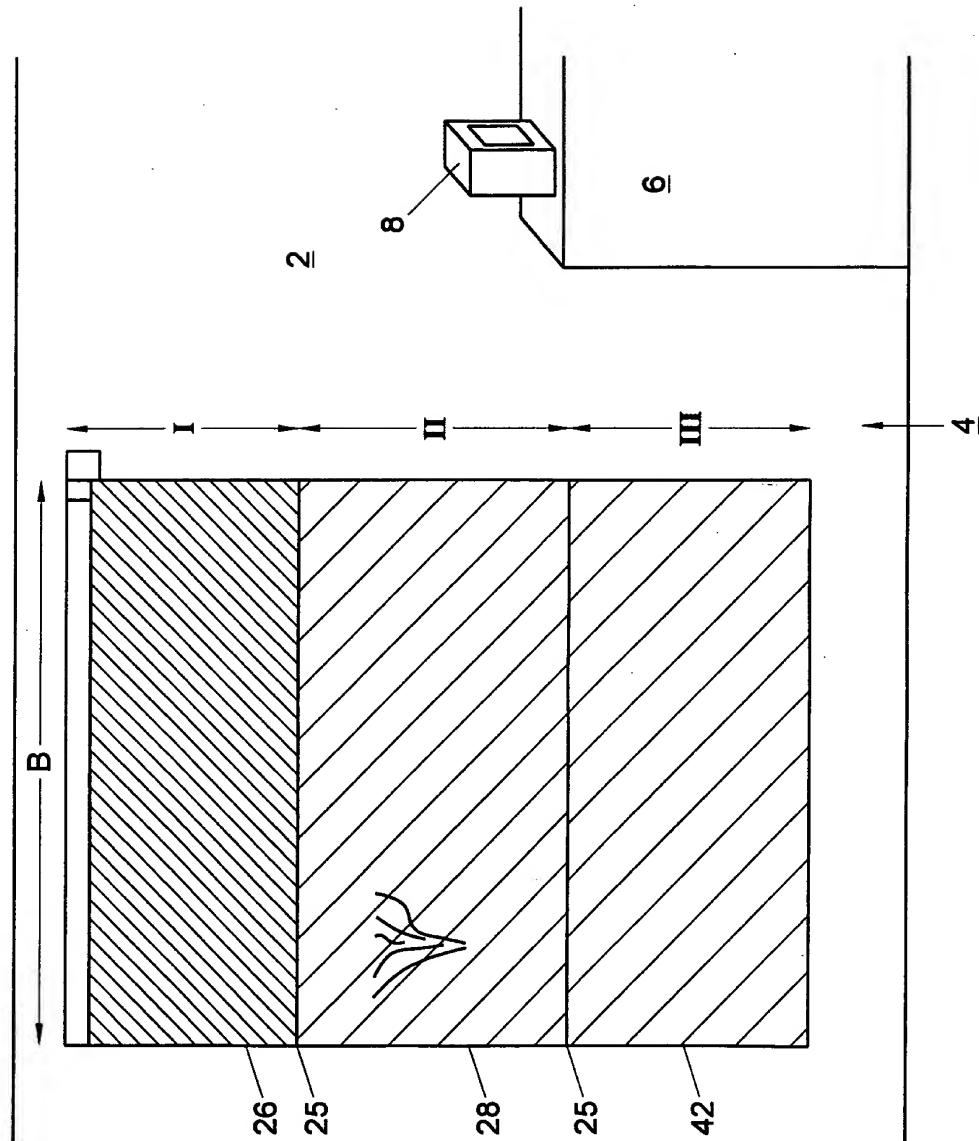


Fig. 6

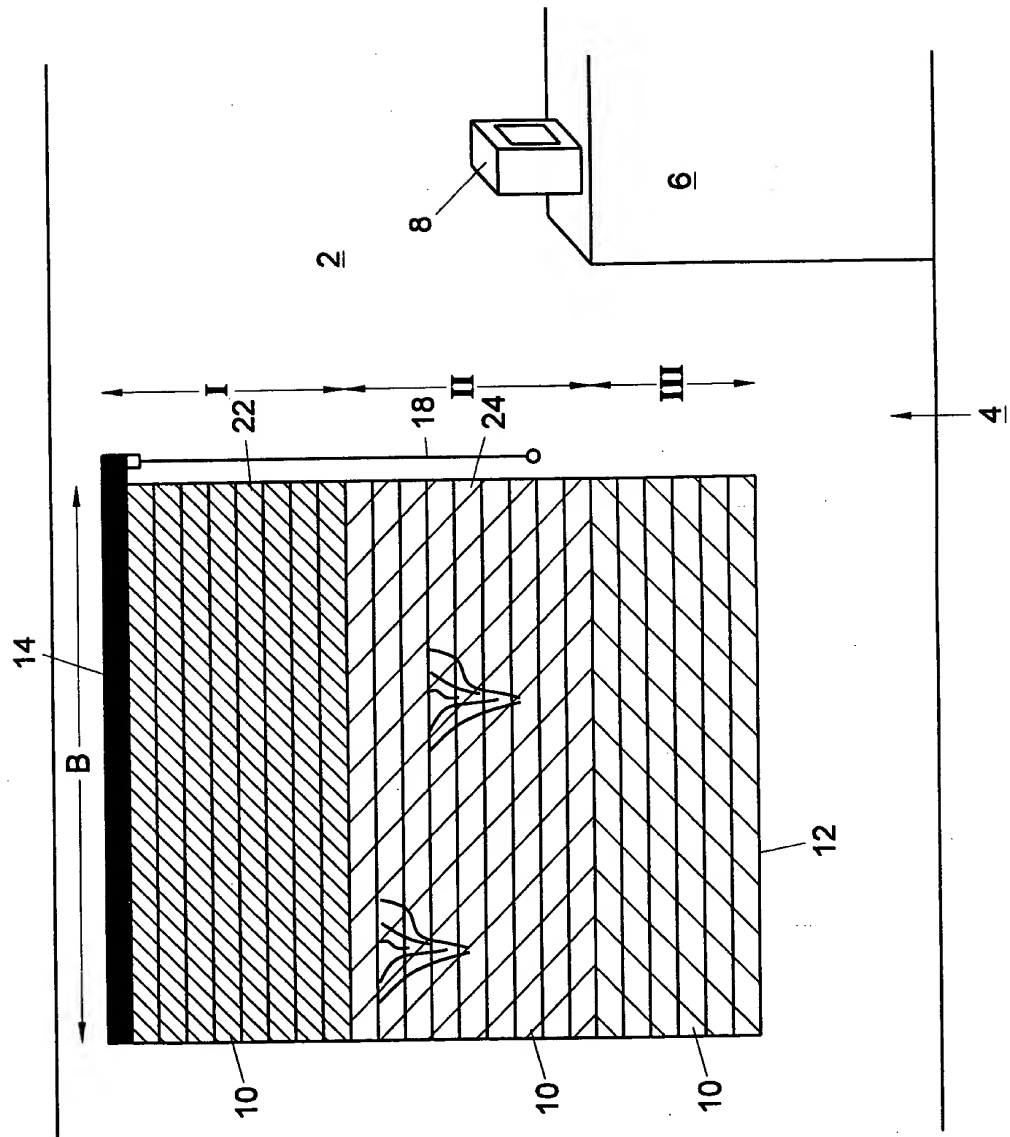


Fig. 7



Titel: Duolight raamdecoratie-zonwering

De uitvinding heeft betrekking op een raamdecoratie-zonwering in de vorm van een horizontale of verticale lamellenjaloezie.

5 De uitvinding heeft tevens betrekking op een raamdecoratie-zonwering in de vorm van een plisséjaloezie, omvattende een bovenbak en een onderbalk, waarbij zich tussen de boven- en onderbalk, in de voor gebruik gerede toestand, uitsluitend een in één stuk geplisseerd velvormig materiaal bevindt.

10 De uitvinding heeft tevens betrekking op een raamdecoratie-zonwering in de vorm van een enkel laags rolgordijn dat aan zijn bovenzijde kan worden opgewikkeld.

Dergelijke raamdecoraties worden dan ook veelvuldig toegepast in kantoren waar gewerkt wordt met computers. De  
15 beeldschermen van computers blijken alleen dan goed afleesbaar te zijn wanneer het van buiten invallende licht voldoende wordt gedempt. Het blijkt dat de op zich bekende raamdecoraties het licht voldoende kunnen dempen teneinde een beeldscherm dat bij een werkplek wordt opgesteld goed  
20 afleesbaar te maken. Een nadeel van de bekende raamdecoraties is echter dat het gebruik van deze decoraties als onplezierig wordt ervaren. Onderzoek heeft . uitgewezen dat personen die zich in een ruimte bevinden waarin de ramen zijn voorzien van de bekende raamdecoraties  
25 na verloop van tijd zich onwel gaan voelen, dit kan leiden tot geestelijke en lichamelijke spanningen.

De uitvinding beoogt een oplossing te geven voor het boven geschetste probleem. De raamdecoraties overeenkomstig de uitvinding worden hiertoe elk gekenmerkt in dat de  
30 raamdecoratie, indien deze in een voor gebruik gerede toestand is gebracht, een eerste vlak omvat dat zich in horizontale richting over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt en dat de raamdecoratie, indien deze in de voor gebruik gerede

toestand is gebracht, een tweede vlak omvat dat zich in horizontale richting van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt waarbij het eerste vlak althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat (niet transparant of half transparant), het tweede vlak het  
5 invallende licht dusdanig dempt dat een persoon die zich in een van de raamdecoratie voorziene binnenruimte bij zijn werkplek bevindt toch door het tweede vlak naar buiten kan kijken en waarbij het eerste vlak zich boven het tweede vlak bevindt.

10 Doordat een persoon toch door het tweede vlak in zekere mate naar buiten kan kijken en tenminste enige contouren van de buitenwereld kan onderscheiden blijkt dat deze niet langer een gevoel heeft van beklemming. Ook  
15 wanneer een persoon langere tijd verblijft in een ruimte die is voorzien van een raamdecoratie volgens de uitvinding blijkt dat de eerdergenoemde lichamelijke en geestelijke spanningen zich niet meer voordoen.

Ook blijkt dat de beeldschermen nog steeds goed afleesbaar zijn ondanks dat door het tweede vlak een zekere  
20 hoeveelheid licht wordt doorgelaten. Dit wordt echter gecompenseerd doordat het eerste vlak althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat, zodat de totale lichtdoorlaat van de raamdecoratie voldoende laag is om de beeldschermen goed te kunnen aflezen.

25 Bij voorkeur geldt dat het tweede vlak zich, althans nagenoeg over de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt. Dit laatste zal met name het geval zijn wanneer de raamdecoratie zelf ongeveer even breed is als een raam of deur waarvoor de raamdecoratie zich bevindt.

30 Voorts geldt in het bijzonder dat het eerste en tweede vlak aan elkaar grenzen.

Ook zal in het algemeen gelden dat het tweede vlak zich tot aan een onderzijde van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt. Noodzakelijk is dit echter niet. Ook geldt in het algemeen  
35 dat het eerste vlak zich tot aan de bovenzijde van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt. Noodzakelijk is dit echter

eveneens niet omdat aan de bovenzijde van de raamdecoratie ook nog een vlak met van het eerste vlak afwijkende eigenschappen aanwezig kan zijn.

5 In het bijzonder geldt dat het eerste en tweede vlak elk een rechthoekige vorm hebben. (Kan zowel horizontaal dan wel verticaal zijn).

De uitvinding kan worden toegepast bij horizontale lamellenjaloezieën, verticale lamellenjaloezieën, rolgordijnen, plissés, vouwgordijnen, paneelgordijnen, 10 vitrages en dergelijke zoals aan de hand van de tekening hierna nader zal worden toegelicht.

Hierin toont figuur 1 een eerste uitvoeringsvorm van een horizontale lamellenjaloezie en een plisséjaloezie volgens de uitvinding wanneer deze jaloezie bij een raam 15 van een binnenruimte waarin zich een werkplek bevindt is bevestigd;

figuur 2a een zijaanzicht van de lamellenjaloezie volgens figuur 1;

20 figuur 2b een zijaanzicht van de plisséjaloezie volgens figuur 1;

figuur 3 een eerste uitvoeringsvorm voor een rolgordijn volgens de uitvinding;

figuur 4 een eerste uitvoeringsvorm van een verticale lamellenjaloezie volgens de uitvinding;

25 figuur 5 een tweede uitvoeringsvorm van een verticale lamellenjaloezie volgens de uitvinding;

figuur 6 een tweede uitvoeringsvorm van een rolgordijn volgens de uitvinding; en

30 figuur 7 een tweede uitvoeringsvorm van een horizontale lamellenjaloezie en een plisséjaloezie volgens de uitvinding.

In figuur 1 is met refrentienummer 1 een raamdecoratie-zonwering in de vorm van een horizontale lamellenjaloezie volgens de uitvinding getoond. De 35 lamellenjaloezie 1 is aan een wand 2 van een binnenruimte 4

bevestigd waar zich een werkplek 6 met een beeldscherm 8 bevindt.

De horizontale lamellenjaloezie is in dit voorbeeld in gebruik dat wil zeggen dat de horizontale lamellen-  
5 jaloezie zich in zijn geëxpandeerde toestand bevindt. Figuur 2a toont een zijaanzicht van de lamellenjaloezie.

De lamellenjaloezie is voorzien van horizontale lamellen 10, die op zich bekende wijze aan een, op zich bekende, horizontale bovenbak zijn bevestigd. In de  
10 bovenbak 12 bevindt zich een mechanisme om met behulp van een hijskoord 18 de raamdecoratie op te hijsen en hiermee in te klappen. Een aantal van deze lamellen 10.1 van een eerste soort vormen een vlak waarvan de breedte in de tekening met een pijl B is aangegeven en waarvan de hoogte  
15 in de tekening met een pijl I is aangegeven. Voorts vormen een aantal lamellen 10.2 van een tweede soort een tweede vlak waarvan de breedte in de tekening wederom met de pijl B is aangegeven en waarvan de hoogte in de tekening met een pijl II is aangegeven.

20 In dit voorbeeld zijn de lamellen 10.1 van de eerste soort althans nagenoeg licht ondoorlatend uitgevoerd. Voorts zijn de lamellen 10.2 van de tweede soort dusdanig uitgevoerd dat deze van buiten invallend licht gedempt doorlaten. De lamellen 10.2 van de tweede soort zijn  
25 hiertoe op zich bekende wijze geperforeerd en omvatten elk een groot aantal kleine gaatjes.

Het gevolg is dat bij de inrichting volgens figuur 1 de raamdecoratie, indien deze in voor gebruik gereede toestand is gebracht, een eerste vlak (B, I) omvat dat zich  
30 in horizontale richting over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte en in dit voorbeeld zelfs over de gehele breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt en dat de raamdecoratie in deze toestand een tweede vlak (B, II) omvat dat zich in horizontale richting van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt,  
35 waarbij het eerste vlak althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat, het tweede vlak het invallende licht dusdanig

dempt dat de persoon die zich in een binnenruimte bij zijn werkplek bevindt toch door het tweede vlak naar buiten kan kijken en waarbij het eerste vlak zich boven het tweede vlak bevindt.

5 Ook geldt in dit voorbeeld dat het tweede vlak (B, II) zich over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt en in dit voorbeeld zelfs over de gehele breedte. Voorts geldt in dit geval dat het eerste en tweede vlak aan elkaar grenzen. Bovendien is het zo dat het  
10 tweede vlak zich tot aan een onderzijde 14 van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt. Het eerste vlak strekt zich op zijn beurt tot aan een bovenzijde 16 van de raamdecoratie uit. In dit voorbeeld geldt tevens dat het eerste vlak (B, I) hoger is dan het tweede vlak (B, II).

15 De lamellen 10.1 van de eerste soort kunnen bijvoorbeeld van aluminium, plastic of hout zijn uitgevoerd. Ook geldt dat de lamellen van de tweede soort 10.2 van dezelfde materialen kunnen zijn uitgevoerd. Het is ook mogelijk dat de lamellen van de tweede soort 10.2 zijn  
20 vervaardigd van transparant plastic in welk geval perforatie niet noodzakelijk is.

In de situatie zoals getoond in figuur 1 zal een persoon die zich bij de werkplek 6 bevindt en het beeldscherm 8 wil aflezen hiertoe goed in staat zijn. Door  
25 een combinatie van het licht ondoorlatende eerste vlak met het tweede vlak dat een gedeelte van het licht van buiten wel doorlaat wordt de totale hoeveelheid invallende licht voldoende gedempt om er voor te zorgen dat het beeldscherm 8 goed afleesbaar blijft. Tegelijkertijd kan een persoon  
30 die zich bij de werkplek 6 bevindt toch door het tweede vlak (B, II) naar buiten kijken en hierbij tenminste enige contouren van de buitenwereld onderscheiden. In dit voorbeeld is een aantal bomen 20 vaag zichtbaar.

Indien de raamdecoratie wordt uitgevoerd als een  
35 plissé, omvattende een in één stuk geplisseerd velvormig materiaal, zal deze een vergelijkbaar aanzicht hebben zoals

getoond in figuur 1. Deze raamdecoratie omvat een bovenbak 12 en een onderbalk 21, waarbij zich tussen de bovenbak 12 en de onderbalk 21, in de voor gebruik gereede (geëxpandeerde) toestand, uitsluitend een in één stuk geplisseerd velvormig materiaal bevindt. Dit in één stuk geplisseerd materiaal kan echter uit verschillende vellen materiaal zijn opgebouwd. Het eerste vlak wordt dan gevormd door een geplisseerd velvormig materiaal 22 dat althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat (niet of half transparant; zie figuur 2b). Het tweede vlak wordt gevormd door een geplisseerd velvormig materiaal 24 dat althans wel voor een gedeelte invallend licht doorlaat. Het velvormige eerste materiaal 22 kan bijvoorbeeld bestaan uit een doek met een opgedampte aluminium laag coating. Ditzelfde geldt voor het tweede geplisseerde velvormige materiaal 24 waarbij echter bovendien een perforatie in het velvormige materiaal is aangebracht zodat een persoon die zich bij de werkplek bevindt toch enigszins naar buiten kan kijken. Het tweede geplisseerde velvormige materiaal kan ook bestaan uit een transparant doek. Het eerste en tweede velvormige materiaal zijn direct met elkaar verbonden en vormen het in één stuk geplisseerd velvormig materiaal, met andere woorden zonder tussenbalk tussen het eerste en tweede velvormig materiaal 22, 24 e.d. De verbinding kan bestaan uit een lijmlaag 25.

In figuur 3 wordt een tweede mogelijke uitvoeringsvorm van een raamdecoratie volgens de uitvinding getoond. Hierbij zijn met elkaar overeenkomende onderdelen van eenzelfde referentienummer voorzien.

Bij de raamdecoratie volgens figuur 3 is de raamdecoratie uitgevoerd als een enkel laags rolgordijn van het type dat aan de bovenzijde 16 op een rol 12 kan worden opgewikkeld. Bij deze raamdecoratie wordt het eerste vlak (B, I) gevormd door een doek 26 van het rolgordijn, welk doek 26 althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat. Het tweede vlak (B, II) van het rolgordijn wordt gevormd door een tweede doek 28 van het rolgordijn welk tweede doek

invallend licht wel gedeeltelijk doorlaat. Het eerste doek kan bijvoorbeeld weer bestaan uit textiel met een geplastificeerde achterzijde. Ook kan het bestaan uit geheel geplastificeerd doek en textiel met opgedampte aluminium laag coating.

Het tweede doek 28 kan bijvoorbeeld bestaan uit gaas, donkergekleurd transparant plastic, transparant doek, textiel met een aluminium coating die is geperforeerd etc. Het eerste en tweede doek kunnen wederom met behulp van lijm 25 aan elkaar zijn bevestigd en vormen tezamen een enkele laag die voor het openen van het rolgordijn op de rol 12 kan worden gewikkeld.

In figuur 4 wordt een vierde variant van de raamdecoratie volgens de uitvinding getoond. Hierbij zijn met de voorgaande figuren overeenkomende onderdelen van dezelfde referentienummers voorzien. Bij de raamdecoratie volgens figuur 4 geldt dat deze is uitgevoerd als een verticale lamellenjaloezie. Hierbij worden het eerste vlak (B, I) en het tweede vlak (B, II) elk gevormd door dezelfde verticale lamellen 30.

Voorts geldt voor elk van deze lamellen dat deze althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaten voor een eerste gedeelte 32 van deze lamellen dat zich in het eerste vlak (B, I) bevindt en dat deze lamellen een tweede gedeelte 34 omvatten die het licht gedeeltelijk wel doorlaten, waarbij dit tweede gedeelte deel uitmaakt van het tweede vlak (B, III). Een en ander kan bijvoorbeeld worden gerealiseerd door de lamellen 30 van aluminium en/of kunststof (PVC) te vervaardigen waarbij alleen de onderzijde van de lamellen, dat wil zeggen het gedeelte 34 van elk van de lamellen is geperforeerd. Andere varianten zijn lamellen die elk zijn vervaardigd van gekleurd transparant plastic dat in vallend licht voor een gedeelte doorlaat en waarbij bovendien geldt dat het eerste gedeelte 32 van elk van de lamellen is voorzien van een coating die althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat. Het effect is dan wederom dat het eerste vlak (B,

I) zich in horizontale richting over de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt en althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat en dat het tweede vlak (B, II) zich eveneens in horizontale richting uitstrekt, in dit geval zelfs over de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie, waarbij het tweede vlak het invallende licht dusdanig dempt dat de persoon die zich in de binnenruimte bij zijn werkplek bevindt toch door het tweede vlak naar buiten kan kijken en waarbij het eerste vlak zich boven het tweede vlak bevindt.

10 In figuur 5 is een raamdecoratie getoond die althans nagenoeg overeenkomt met de raamdecoratie volgens figuur 4. De lamellen zijn in dit geval echter langer uitgevoerd zodat een derde vlak (B, III) is gevormd. Dit derde vlak (B, III) kan bijvoorbeeld dezelfde eigenschappen hebben als  
15 het tweede vlak (B, II). Elke lamel 30 omvat dan een derde gedeelte 34 dat dezelfde eigenschappen heeft als het gedeelte 32 van de betreffende lamel. Het is echter eveneens mogelijk dat het vlak (B, III) dezelfde eigenschappen heeft als het eerste vlak (B, I). Elke lamel  
20 30 omvat dan een derde gedeelte 36 dat dezelfde eigenschappen heeft als het gedeelte 22 van de betreffende lamel. Het vlak (B, III) kan zich bijvoorbeeld beneden de vensterbank bevinden en hoeft dan niet speciaal gedeeltelijk licht doorlatend te zijn teneinde de  
25 mogelijkheid te scheppen om hier door naar buiten te kijken. Ook wanneer het raam zich tot aan de vloer 40 zou uitstrekken kan het derde vlak (B, III) niet licht doorlatend worden uitgevoerd. Een persoon die zich bij zijn werkplek bevindt kan immers nog altijd via het tweede vlak  
30 (B, II) enigszins naar buiten kijken. Uiteraard kan het derde vlak (B, III) ook eigenschappen hebben voor wat betreft lichtdoorlatendheid die verschilt van de eerste en tweede vlakken (B, I) en (B, II).

Figuur 6 toont het rolgordijn volgens figuur 3 met  
35 dien verstande dat het eveneens is uitgebreid met een vlak (B, III) dat dezelfde eigenschappen heeft als in relatie



met figuur 5 besproken. Het vlak (B, III) kan derhalve van hetzelfde doek zijn vervaardigd als het doek waarvan het vlak (B, II) is vervaardigd. Ook is het mogelijk dat het vlak (B, III) van hetzelfde doek is vervaardigd als het  
5 doek uit het vlak (B, I). De verschillende toegepaste doeken kunnen, daar zij aan elkaar grenzen, eenvoudig aan elkaar worden gelijkmd. Dergelijke varianten worden elk geacht binnen het kader van de uitvinding te vallen.

Ook voor de raamdecoratie volgens figuur 1 (die  
10 zowel betrekking had op een horizontale jaloezie als een plissé) geldt dat deze voorts kan zijn voorzien van een derde vlak (B, III), zie figuur 7. In geval dat het gaat om een horizontale jaloezie kunnen de horizontale lamellen die zich in het vlak (B, III) bevinden gelijk zijn aan de  
15 horizontale lamellen die zich in het vlak B, II bevinden dan wel gelijk zijn aan de horizontale lamellen die zich in het vlak B, I bevinden. Dergelijke varianten vallen eveneens binnen het kader van de uitvinding. Wanneer de inrichting volgens figuur 7 een plissé vormt kan het  
20 materiaal waarvan het plissé in het vlak (B, III) is gevormd overeenkomen met het materiaal van de plissé in het vlak (B, II) dan wel in het vlak (B, I) of verder afwijkend materiaal zijn. Dergelijke varianten vallen eveneens binnen het kader van de uitvinding.

25 In het hiervoorgaande zijn het eerste vlak en het tweede vlak elk rechthoekig uitgevoerd. Het is echter eveneens denkbaar dat bijvoorbeeld het tweede vlak een van de rechthoek afwijkende vorm heeft. Ook is het mogelijk dat de verticale lamellenjaloezie (fig. 4, 5) aan één zijde of  
30 aan weerszijden wordt uitgebreid met extra lamellen die geheel of gedeeltelijk doorzichtig en/of ondoorzichtig zijn. Deze lamellen kunnen bijvoorbeeld voorbij een raam voor een muur hangen en bijvoorbeeld uitsluitend een decoratieve functie hebben. Ook is het mogelijk dat twee of  
35 meer verticale lamellenjaloezieën volgens de uitvinding aan één horizontale rail of bak 12 zijn bevestigd, bijvoorbeeld

om respectievelijk voor twee of meer ramen te hangen. Voor een tussenruimte tussen de ramen kunnen dan extra lamellen aan de horizontale rail of bak 12 worden gehangen. Deze extra lamellen kunnen weer geheel of gedeeltelijk  
5 doorzichtig en/of ondoorzichtig zijn en vormen weer extra raamdecoraties.

In de hiervoor geschetste uitvoeringsvormen strekt het eerste vlak (B, I) zich althans nagenoeg over de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uit.

10 Uiteraard kunnen ook de horizontale jaloezieën (fig. 1, 2a, 7), plissés (fig. 1, 2b) of rolgordijn (fig. 6) aan een zijde of aan weerszijden worden verbreed met toepassing van extra langere lamellen of extra breder velvormig materiaal. De verbrede delen kunnen dan dezelfde of andere  
15 eigenschappen hebben dan het materiaal van de vlakken (B, I), (B, II) of (B, III) en vormen extra raamdecoraties. Dergelijke varianten worden elk geacht binnen het kader van de uitvinding te vallen.

## CONCLUSIES

1. Raamdecoratie-zonwering in de vorm van een horizontale of verticale lamellenjaloezie, met het kenmerk, dat de raamdecoratie, indien deze in een voor gebruik gereede toestand is gebracht, een eerste vlak omvat dat zich  
5 in horizontale richting over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt en dat de raamdecoratie, indien deze in de voor gebruik gereede toestand is gebracht, een tweede vlak omvat dat zich in horizontale richting van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt waarbij  
10 het eerste vlak althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat, het tweede vlak het invallende licht dusdanig dempt dat een persoon die zich in een van de raamdecoratie voorziene binnenruimte bij zijn werkplek bevindt toch door het tweede vlak naar buiten kan kijken en waarbij het eerste vlak zich  
15 boven het tweede vlak bevindt.
2. Raamdecoratie-zonwering in de vorm van plissé-jaloezie, omvattende een bovenbak en een onderbalk, waarbij zich tussen de bovenbak en onderbalk, in de voor gebruik gereede toestand, uitsluitend een in één stuk geplisseerd  
20 velvormig materiaal bevindt, met het kenmerk, dat de raamdecoratie, indien deze in de voor gebruik gereede toestand is gebracht, een eerste vlak omvat dat zich in horizontale richting over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt en dat de  
25 raamdecoratie, indien deze in de voor gebruik gereede toestand is gebracht, een tweede vlak omvat dat zich in horizontale richting van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt waarbij het eerste vlak althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat, het tweede vlak het invallende licht dusdanig dempt dat een  
30 persoon die zich in een van de raamdecoratie voorziene binnenruimte bij zijn werkplek bevindt toch door het tweede vlak naar buiten kan kijken en waarbij het eerste vlak zich

boven het tweede vlak bevindt, waarbij het eerste en tweede vlak tussen de boven- en onderbalk in liggen.

3. Raamdecoratie-zonwering in de vorm van een enkel laags rolgordijn dat aan zijn bovenzijde kan worden opgewikkeld, met het kenmerk, dat de raamdecoratie, indien deze in een voor gebruik gereede toestand is gebracht, een eerste vlak omvat dat zich in horizontale richting over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt en dat de raamdecoratie, indien deze in de voor gebruik gereede toestand is gebracht, een tweede vlak omvat dat zich in horizontale richting van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt waarbij het eerste vlak althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat, het tweede vlak het invallende licht dusdanig dempt dat een persoon die zich in een van de raamdecoratie voorziene binnenruimte bij zijn werkplek bevindt toch door het tweede vlak naar buiten kan kijken en waarbij het eerste vlak zich boven het tweede vlak bevindt.
4. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 1, 2 of 3 met het kenmerk, dat het tweede vlak zich over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt.
5. Raamdecoratie volgens een der conclusies 1 - 4, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste en tweede vlak aan elkaar grenzen.
6. Raamdecoratie volgens een der voorgaande conclusies, met het kenmerk, dat het tweede vlak zich tot aan een onderzijde van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt.
7. Raamdecoratie volgens een der voorgaande conclusies, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste vlak zich tot aan een bovenzijde van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt.
8. Raamdecoratie volgens een der voorgaande conclusies, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste en tweede vlak elk een rechthoekige vorm hebben.
9. Raamdecoratie volgens een der voorgaande conclusies, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste vlak wordt gevormd door horizontale lamellen van een eerste soort die licht ondoorlatend zijn uitgevoerd en dat het tweede vlak wordt

gevormd door horizontale lamellen van een tweede soort die licht doorlatend zijn uitgevoerd.

10. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 9, met het kenmerk, dat de lamellen van de tweede soort zijn geperforeerd.
- 5 11. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 9 of 10, met het kenmerk, dat de lamellen van de eerste soort ongeperforeerd zijn uitgevoerd.
12. Raamdecoratie volgens een der voorgaande conclusies 1-8, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste en tweede vlak worden
- 10 gevormd door verticale lamellen waarbij voor elk van deze lamellen geldt dat deze althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaten voor een eerste gedeelte van de desbetreffende lamel, welk eerste gedeelte deel uitmaakt van het eerste
- 15 gedeelte van de betreffende lamel, welk tweede gedeelte deel uit maakt van het tweede vlak.
13. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 12, met het kenmerk, dat het genoemde tweede gedeelte geperforeerd is uitgevoerd.
- 20 14. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 12 of 13, met het kenmerk, dat het genoemde eerste gedeelte ongeperforeerd is uitgevoerd.
15. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 3 en eventueel een der conclusies 4 - 8, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste vlak
- 25 wordt gevormd door een eerste doek van het rolgordijn, welk eerste doek althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat en dat het tweede vlak wordt gevormd door een tweede doek van het rolgordijn welk tweede doek invallend licht wel gedeeltelijk doorlaat.
- 30 16. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 15, met het kenmerk, dat het doek van het tweede vlak bestaat uit gaas.
17. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 2 en een der conclusies 4 - 8, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste vlak wordt gevormd door geplisseerd velvormig materiaal zoals
- 35 doek met een coating dat althans nagenoeg geen licht doorlaat en dat het tweede vlak wordt gevormd door

geplisseerd velvormig materiaal zoals doek met een coating dat althans wel voor een gedeelte licht doorlaat.

18. Raamdecoratie volgens conclusie 17, met het kenmerk, dat het velvormige materiaal van het tweede vlak is  
5 geperforeerd.

19. Raamdecoratie volgens een der voorgaande conclusies, met het kenmerk, dat het eerste vlak hoger is dan het tweede vlak.

## UITTREKSEL


De uitvinding heeft betrekking op een raamdecoratiezonwering zoals een horizontale lamellenjaloezie, een verticale lamellenjaloezie, een rolgordijn, en een plisséjaloezie. De raamdecoratie omvat, indien deze in een voor gebruik gerede toestand is gebracht, een eerste vlak dat zich in horizontale richting over althans nagenoeg de volledige breedte van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt. De raamdecoratie omvat voorts, indien deze in de voor gebruik gerede toestand is gebracht, een tweede vlak dat zich in horizontale richting van de raamdecoratie uitstrekt. Het eerste vlak laat althans nagenoeg geen licht door. Het tweede vlak dempt het invallende licht dusdanig dat een persoon die zich in een van de raamdecoratie voorziene binnenruimte bij zijn werkplek bevindt toch door het tweede vlak naar buiten kan kijken waarbij het eerste vlak zich boven het tweede vlak bevindt.

# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

## PCT

### INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference <b>P10942PC00</b>		<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b>	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/PEA/416)
International application No. <b>PCT/NL99/00577</b>	International filing date (day/month/year) <b>16/09/1999</b>	Priority date (day/month/year) <b>16/09/1998</b>	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC <b>E06B9/24</b>			
Applicant <b>VAN AMELSVOORT, Marco Johannes Christina</b>			
<p>1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36:</p> <p>2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).</p> <p>These annexes consist of a total of 1 sheets.</p>			
<p>3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis of the report</li> <li>II <input type="checkbox"/> Priority</li> <li>III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</li> <li>IV <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of unity of invention</li> <li>V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</li> <li>VI <input type="checkbox"/> Certain documents cited</li> <li>VII <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certain defects in the international application</li> <li>VIII <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certain observations on the international application</li> </ul>			
Date of submission of the demand <b>14/04/2000</b>		Date of completion of this report <b>24.11.2000</b>	
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  <b>European Patent Office</b> <b>D-80299 Munich</b> Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 1465		Authorized officer  <b>Saretta, G</b>  Telephone No. +49 89 2399 7323	



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

**I. Basis of the report**

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of *(substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).)*

**Description, pages:**

1-9 as originally filed

**Claims, No.:**

1-19 as originally filed

20-28 with telefax of 01/11/2000

**Drawings, sheets:**

1/7-7/7 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 46.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

- ☐ the description, pages:  
☐ the claims, Nos.:  
☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c));  
*(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)*

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

**III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability**

The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

- ☐ the entire international application.  
☒ claims Nos. 1-19.

because:

- ☐ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):
- ☒ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. 1-19 are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):  
**see separate sheet**
- ☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.
- ☐ no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .
2. A meaningful international preliminary examination report cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:
- ☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
- ☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Yes: Claims 20-28
	No: Claims
Inventive step (IS)	Yes: Claims 20-28
	No: Claims
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes: Claims 20-28
	No: Claims

**2. Citations and explanations**

**see separate sheet**

**VII. Certain defects in the international application**

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:  
**see separate sheet**

**VIII. Certain observations on the international application**

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:  
**see separate sheet**

**Re Item III**

**Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability**

The following pairs of claims, although separately drafted, appear to relate effectively to the same subject-matter and to differ from each other only with regard to the definition of the subject-matter for which protection is sought:

claim 12 in combination with claim 1 and claim 20;  
claim 13 in combination with claim 1 and claim 21;  
claim 14 in combination with claim 1 and claim 22;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 4 and claim 23;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 5 and claim 24;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 6 and claim 25;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 7 and claim 26;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 8 and claim 27;  
claim 19 in combination with claim 12 and claim 28.

The aforementioned claims therefore lack conciseness (Article 6 PCT). Furthermore, the relationship between the subset of claims 1-19 and the subset of claims 20-28 is not clear. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, to determine the matter for which protection is sought, and places an undue burden on others seeking to establish the extent of the protection.

No opinion will be consequently formulated with respect to the novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability of the subject-matter of claims 1-19 (Article 6 PCT).

**Re Item V**

**Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

Document US 4 813 468 (=D1) is regarded among the documents shown in the search report as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 20. Insofar as this claim can be understood (see section VIII), this document discloses (cf. figs. 1 and 2):

a window decoration, wherein the window decoration, when brought into a condition

ready for use (see fig. 1), comprises a first face 11 extending in horizontal direction and a second face 14 extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face being located above the second face (see column 2, lines 19-29), and the second face 14 being translucent (see column 2, lines 51-52), wherein the second face subdues the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face (see column 3, lines 34-35, "transparent plastics").

The subject-matter of claim 20 differs in that:

the first and second face are formed by vertical slats, while to each of said slats it applies that it transmits substantially no light for a first portion of the relevant slat, said first portion forming part of the first face, and partially transmits light for a second portion of the relevant slat, said second portion forming part of the second face. The subject-matter of claim 20 is therefore novel (Article 33(2) PCT).

The problem to be solved by the present invention may therefore be regarded as how to provide a window decoration of a simpler design and which renders the conditions of persons present in a space in which the windows are provided more pleasant.

The solution to this problem proposed in claim 20 of the present application is considered as involving an inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT) for the following reasons:

No document cited in the search report discloses a vertical slatted blind with a horizontal partition, each part having different light reflection properties.

Furthermore, no document cited in the search report shows a window decoration having an upper part which does transmit substantially no light. It is in fact noted that document DE 296 11 374 U (=D2) discloses a window decoration with a horizontal partition and two parts with different light transmittance: however, the upper part 26 is light-transmitting and the lower part 24 is light-reflecting (see fig. 3). The repositioning of the light-reflecting part above the light-transmitting part is not suggested in the cited prior art.

This combination of features of claim 20 is therefore considered to be non-obvious to a person skilled in the art (Article 33(3) PCT).

Claims 21-28 are dependent on claim 20 and as such also meet the requirements of the PCT with respect to novelty and inventive step.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application PCT/NL99/00577

**Re Item VII**

**Certain defects in the international application**

The features of the claims are not provided with reference signs placed in parentheses (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).

Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D1 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

**Re Item VIII**

**Certain observations on the international application**

In claim 20, lines 2-3 the expression "...the first face transmitting at least substantially no light..." is unclear. The wording "at least" appears superfluous and leaves the reader in doubt as to the meaning of the technical feature to which it refers (Article 6 PCT).

CLAIMS

20. A window decoration, wherein the window decoration, when brought into a condition ready for use, comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration and a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face being located above the second face, and the second face being translucent, characterized in that, the first and the second face are formed by vertical slats, while to each of said slats it applies that it transmits substantially no light for a first portion of the relevant slat, said first portion forming part of the first face, and partially transmits light for a second portion of the relevant slat, said second portion forming part of the second face wherein the first face transmits substantially no light and the second face subdues the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face.

21. A window decoration according to claim 20, characterized in that said second portion is of perforated design.

22. A window decoration according to claim 20 or 21, characterized in that said first portion is of non-perforated design.

23. A window decoration according to claim 20, 21 or 22, characterized in that the second face extends over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration.

24. A window decoration according to any one of claims 20-23, characterized in that the first and the second face adjoin each other.

25. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-24, characterized in that the second face extends down to a lower side of the window decoration.

26. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-25, characterized in that the first face extends up to an upper side of the window decoration.

27. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-26, characterized in that the first and the second face each have a rectangular shape.

28. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-27, characterized in that the first face is higher than the second face.

AMENDED SHEET

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/NL 990577

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 E06B9/24 E06B9/386 E06B9/36

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 E06B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 813 468 A (FRASER DONALD E) 21 March 1989 (1989-03-21) column 2, line 45 - line 55; figure 1	1,2,4-8, 17,19
X	DE 296 11 374 U (WAREMA RENKHOFF GMBH & CO KG) 5 September 1996 (1996-09-05) page 2, last paragraph -page 3, paragraph 2; figure 1	1,3-8, 15,16,19
X	US 5 121 783 A (NILSSON ROLAND) 16 June 1992 (1992-06-16) column 4, line 6 - line 15; figure 1	1,4-8
Y		9-11
Y	DE 94 11 372 U (HUEPPE FORM SONNENSCHUTZ) 3 November 1994 (1994-11-03) page 2, paragraph 2; figure	9-11

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 December 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/12/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
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Authorized officer

Peschel, G



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. Application No.

PCT/99/00577

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4813468	A	21-03-1989	NONE	
DE 29611374	U	05-09-1996	NONE	
US 5121783	A	16-06-1992	NONE	
DE 9411372	U	03-11-1994	NONE	

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

## PCT

## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT


(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

REC'D 28 NOV 2000

WIPO

PCT

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Applicant's or agent's file reference P10942PC00		<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b> See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/NL99/00577	International filing date (day/month/year) 16/09/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 16/09/1998	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC E06B9/24			
Applicant VAN AMELSVOORT, Marco Johannes Christina			
<p>1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.</p> <p>2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).</p> <p>These annexes consist of a total of 1 sheets.</p>			
<p>3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis of the report</li><li>II <input type="checkbox"/> Priority</li><li>III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability</li><li>IV <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of unity of invention</li><li>V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement</li><li>VI <input type="checkbox"/> Certain documents cited</li><li>VII <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certain defects in the international application</li><li>VIII <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certain observations on the international application</li></ul>			
Date of submission of the demand  14/04/2000		Date of completion of this report  24.11.2000	
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:   European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465		Authorized officer  Saretta, G  Telephone No. +49 89 2399 7323	



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

**I. Basis of the report**

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of *(substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).):*

**Description, pages:**

1-9 as originally filed

**Claims, No.:**

1-19 as originally filed

20-28 with telefax of 01/11/2000

**Drawings, sheets:**

1/7-7/7 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

- ☐ the description, pages:  
☐ the claims, Nos.:  
☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

*(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)*

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

**III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability**

The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

- ☐ the entire international application.  
☒ claims Nos. 1-19.

because:

- ☐ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):
- ☒ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. 1-19 are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):  
**see separate sheet**
- ☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.
- ☐ no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .

2. A meaningful international preliminary examination report cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:

- ☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.  
☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	20-28
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	20-28
	No:	Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	20-28
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations  
**see separate sheet**

**VII. Certain defects in the international application**

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:  
**see separate sheet**

**VIII. Certain observations on the international application**

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:  
**see separate sheet**

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

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International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

**Re Item III**

**Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability**

The following pairs of claims, although separately drafted, appear to relate effectively to the same subject-matter and to differ from each other only with regard to the definition of the subject-matter for which protection is sought:

claim 12 in combination with claim 1 **and** claim 20;  
claim 13 in combination with claim 1 **and** claim 21;  
claim 14 in combination with claim 1 **and** claim 22;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 4 **and** claim 23;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 5 **and** claim 24;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 6 **and** claim 25;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 7 **and** claim 26;  
claim 12 in combination with claim 8 **and** claim 27;  
claim 19 in combination with claim 12 **and** claim 28.

The aforementioned claims therefore lack conciseness (Article 6 PCT). Furthermore, the relationship between the subset of claims 1-19 and the subset of claims 20-28 is not clear. This makes it difficult, if not impossible, to determine the matter for which protection is sought, and places an undue burden on others seeking to establish the extent of the protection.

No opinion will be consequently formulated with respect to the novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability of the subject-matter of claims 1-19 (Article 6 PCT).

**Re Item V**

**Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

Document US 4 813 468 (=D1) is regarded among the documents shown in the search report as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 20. Insofar as this claim can be understood (see section VIII), this document discloses (cf. figs. 1 and 2):

a window decoration, wherein the window decoration, when brought into a condition

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

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International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

ready for use (see fig. 1), comprises a first face 11 extending in horizontal direction and a second face 14 extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face being located above the second face (see column 2, lines 19-29), and the second face 14 being translucent (see column 2, lines 51-52), wherein the second face subdues the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face (see column 3, lines 34-35, "transparent plastics").

The subject-matter of claim 20 differs in that:

the first and second face are formed by vertical slats, while to each of said slats it applies that it transmits substantially no light for a first portion of the relevant slat, said first portion forming part of the first face, and partially transmits light for a second portion of the relevant slat, said second portion forming part of the second face. The subject-matter of claim 20 is therefore novel (Article 33(2) PCT).

The problem to be solved by the present invention may therefore be regarded as how to provide a window decoration of a simpler design and which renders the conditions of persons present in a space in which the windows are provided more pleasant. The solution to this problem proposed in claim 20 of the present application is considered as involving an inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT) for the following reasons:

No document cited in the search report discloses a vertical slatted blind with a horizontal partition, each part having different light reflection properties. Furthermore, no document cited in the search report shows a window decoration having an upper part which does transmit substantially no light. It is in fact noted that document DE 296 11 374 U (=D2) discloses a window decoration with a horizontal partition and two parts with different light transmittance: however, the upper part 26 is light-transmitting and the lower part 24 is light-reflecting (see fig. 3). The repositioning of the light-reflecting part above the light-transmitting part is not suggested in the cited prior art.

This combination of features of claim 20 is therefore considered to be non-obvious to a person skilled in the art (Article 33(3) PCT).

Claims 21-28 are dependent on claim 20 and as such also meet the requirements of the PCT with respect to novelty and inventive step.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

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International application No. PCT/NL99/00577

**Re Item VII**

**Certain defects in the international application**

The features of the claims are not provided with reference signs placed in parentheses (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).

Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D1 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

**Re Item VIII**

**Certain observations on the international application**

In claim 20, lines 2-3 the expression "...the first face transmitting at least substantially no light..." is unclear. The wording "at least" appears superfluous and leaves the reader in doubt as to the meaning of the technical feature to which it refers (Article 6 PCT).



# (INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/NL 99/00577

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 E06B9/24 E06B9/386 E06B9/36

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 E06B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 813 468 A (FRASER DONALD E) 21 March 1989 (1989-03-21) column 2, line 45 - line 55; figure 1	1,2,4-8, 17,19
X	DE 296 11 374 U (WAREMA RENKHOFF GMBH & CO KG) 5 September 1996 (1996-09-05) page 2, last paragraph -page 3, paragraph 2; figure 1	1,3-8, 15,16,19
X	US 5 121 783 A (NILSSON ROLAND) 16 June 1992 (1992-06-16) column 4, line 6 - line 15; figure 1	1,4-8
Y		9-11
Y	DE 94 11 372 U (HUEPPE FORM SONNENSCHUTZ) 3 November 1994 (1994-11-03) page 2, paragraph 2; figure	9-11

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒

Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 December 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/12/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/NL 99/00577

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4813468	A	21-03-1989	NONE	
DE 29611374	U	05-09-1996	NONE	
US 5121783	A	16-06-1992	NONE	
DE 9411372	U	03-11-1994	NONE	

# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# PCT

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference <b>P10942PC00</b>	<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b> see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. <b>PCT/NL 99/ 00577</b>	International filing date (day/month/year) <b>16/09/1999</b>	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) <b>16/09/1998</b>
Applicant  <b>VAN AMELSVOORT, Marco, Johannes, Christina</b>		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 2 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

**1. Basis of the report**

a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

**4. With regard to the title,**

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

**WINDOW BLIND FOR DECORATION AND SUN PROTECTION**

**5. With regard to the abstract,**

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

1

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ None of the figures.

☒ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

# CLAIMS

20. A window decoration, wherein the window decoration, when brought into a condition ready for use, comprises a first face extending in horizontal direction over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration and a second face extending in horizontal direction of the window decoration, the first face being located above the second face, and the second face being translucent, characterized in that, the first and the second face are formed by vertical slats, while to each of said slats it applies that it transmits substantially no light for a first portion of the relevant slat, said first portion forming part of the first face, and partially transmits light for a second portion of the relevant slat, said second portion forming part of the second face wherein the first face transmits substantially no light and the second face subdues the incident light in such a manner that a person present at his workplace in an inner space provided with the window decoration can still look outside through the second face.

21. A window decoration according to claim 20, characterized in that said second portion is of perforated design.

22. A window decoration according to claim 20 or 21, characterized in that said first portion is of non-perforated design.

23. A window decoration according to claim 20, 21 or 22, characterized in that the second face extends over at least substantially the full width of the window decoration.

24. A window decoration according to any one of claims 20-23, characterized in that the first and the second face adjoin each other.

25. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-24, characterized in that the second face extends down to a lower side of the window decoration.

26. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-25, characterized in that the first face extends up to an upper side of the window decoration.

27. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-26, characterized in that the first and the second face each have a rectangular shape.

28. A window decoration according to any one of the preceding claims 20-27, characterized in that the first face is higher than the second face.

Box

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